THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN.: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 166

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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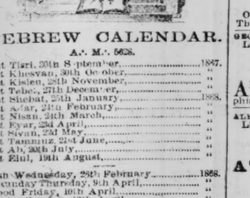

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tisri, 20th September.....1867.
1st Kheswan, 20th October, " "
1st Kislev, 19th November, " "
1st Tebec, 27th December, " "
1st Shebat, 24th January.....1868.
1st Adar, 24th February, " "
1st Nisan, 24th March, " "
1st Iyar, 23d April, " "
1st Sivan, 23d May, " "
1st Tammuz, 22d June, " "
1st Ab, 22d July, " "
1st Elul, 19th August, " "

Ash Wednesday, 26th February.....1868.
Monday Thursday, 9th April, " "
Good Friday, 10th April, " "
Easter Sunday, 12th April, " "
Ascension, 21st May, " "
Pentecost, 31st May, " "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mh1 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 158. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Reminis, Sec'y.

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LAFLA SCOTT, No. 269. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Atwille, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—234 Front street. George Mellersh, 231, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 323, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 1st Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

GUEST Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLAR.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

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204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec'y.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G. M.; A. S. Fraland, 32d, Sec.

CARTHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.; " —, Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M. W.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec'y.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.; William Y. Utrote 32d, Rec.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Aipalie, 32d., Comm.; in Chief; Dodge C. Treat, 32d, Reg.

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☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

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AND other Musical Instruments, Tuned and Repaired, in a superior and workmanlike manner, by HENRY G. HOLLENBERG, Practical Piano and Organ maker. Orders left at No. 210 Second street, or at F. H. Clark's Jewelry store, will be promptly attended to. Recommended by Profs. Jacob Miller, Sabatzky, Shide, Winkler and Witzman. dec27

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can have nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished with board. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated at reasonable rates. Apply at 135 Second street. feb18 1y

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Attorneys at Law,

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feb11 6m

Diseases of the Eye.

DR. KEYSER, late a pupil of Prof. V. Graefe, in Berlin, has established his office at 279½ Main street, opposite Court Square. He is prepared to treat all diseases, make all operations and physical examinations of the Eye. Respectfully refers to the medical profession in the city. Office hours 11 to 3 o'clock. feb6 1m

ISHAM C. HARRIS,

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ap6 nov22 ja25 d&wly

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SANFORD, TOOLE & GAMMON,

Attorneys at Law,

237 Main Street, Memphis.

ja22 1m UP STAIRS.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,

Office: No. 351 Main street,

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Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT. L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

MARLAND L. PERKINS,

ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

—AND—

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nov24 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,

DENTISTS.

HAVE removed their office to the it old stand, over Eeir Drug Store, No. 348, Main street. dec8 tf

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GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

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BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the Market as a

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276 Front Row.

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Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,

Also, the Celebrated

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oct12.

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2 quarter pipes "Pelly nisin" Brandy.

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Jan23 tf

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NATHAN BRO,'S & CO.,

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Foreign Fruits

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10, 1868.

Rain, rain, rain!—steadily, apathetically, inveterately; and everything out of doors is limp and wet, dripping, reeking, wretchedly uncomfortable, until one fancies that New Orleans is soaked and saturated to the soul with the "dewy distillations" of the dark and leaden arch overhead; and all the misfortunes of one's self and one's country seem to press down with redoubled weight upon the soul, and deaden it into a hopeless despondency.

The mad legislators at Washington have elected to dare all rather than recede a step in their evil work. So we supposed, three months ago, they would do. No matter how utterly the awakening Northern people might condemn their madness and wickedness, to recede would have been to confess defeat; and audaciously to dare all could at the worst only end in defeat, and offered them the only possible chance of salvation.

It was wise in the President to goad and provoke them into a more venomous rage, by his taunting and sarcastic message advising a testimonial of approval to Gen. HANCOCK, and by his coolly contemptuous reply to the Senate's resolution of inquiry in regard to the District of Columbia bill, which had failed to become a law. To urge and hasten them only aid in their career of violence and insolent disregard, not of the Constitution only, but of every salutary restraint of justice, generosity or honour, was and is to bring more swiftly nearer the day of the doom of Jacobinism, and make the reaction and the vengeance more certain and resistless. So only, by assisting them to develope the utter wickedness of their purposes, could the popular hate and disgust be aroused against the revolutionary faction and its work.

It is with factions as with individuals. "There is no arrest," it is said in Chandos, "in a downward road. In the way of honour and honesty, and every holier thought and loftier effort, life piles obstacles breast-high; but in descent there is no barrier, down the ice-slope there is no pause, till the broken limbs are dashed to pieces in the black crevasse below."

And thus the work of the devil goes on, and must go on until the end. The probabilities are that the contemptuous rejection by the people of Alabama, of the deformed monster framed by the assemblage at Montgomery, and bearing the same relation to a veritable free Constitution that the hideous creature made by FRAKENSTEIN did to a living man, the work of GOD, will provoke Congress to enact into a law the bill making GRANT Military Dictator. At all events it is settled that no step backward is to be taken, and that the white men of the South are to be subordinated, for the present, to the negro. We are glad to see the scanised work pushed shamelessly forward, by the aid of both force and fraud; that the eyes of the people of the North may be unsealed. The political equality of the Ethiopians will not last long. Out of the very poverty and the manifold calamities of the South, its salvation is to come. The negro's labour ceases to be in demand, because it cannot be profitably employed. The consequences of this must be extensive emigration of the worthless vagabonds into the Northern States, and rapid diminution of the numbers of those who remain, to live as they can, and die like rotten sheep.

It has been truly said, also, that "there are goals higher than happiness." There are destinies for a people that are not and better than prosperity. Because I believe that there is a GOD, and that he is just, we believe that he is preparing the people of the South, by distress and desolation, for a noble and a glorious future; and that as He hardened the heart of PHARAOH, that He should let the children of Israel go out of the land of Egypt, so He caused the infidel anarchists and vindictive haters of the Northern States, to emancipate the negro race "at one fell swoop," and to confer on the men the right of suffrage, in order that an irrepressible conflict between them and the whites should begin, and they should become worthless as labourers, that the South might at no distant day be freed of the hateful presence of the curse of an African population. Whether they remain in the South, or their waves of vice and lechery and theft and falsehood flow over the Northern States, their ultimate extermination is equally certain. The native Indians of Mexico, the West Indies and Peru did not melt away more rapidly before their Spanish task-masters, than the negro race is now melting away in these States.

The adversities of nations that have not sunken beyond the reach of redemption into vice and worthlessness, are the means which Deity employs to reclaim and ennoble them. It is victory and prosperity that corrupt a people, make it ignoble, sordid, gruel, and drag it down into ruin. "Out of the salt depths of their calamity, States, like men, gather the heroisms of their future; out of the desert of their exile from freedom, they learn the power to return as conquerors. The greater things within them awake from their lethargy; the innate strength, so long lulled to dreamy indolence and rest, uncoils from its prostration. The force that resists and survives slowly comes upon a people, with the taunts and oppressions of its enemies." And, as the writer from whom, with some alterations, we quote, says of his hero, so we say of our South,—"It is possible that there is that still in her, which may be grander and truer to the ambitions of her imaginative youth, under adversity, than in the voluptuous ease of her former rich and careless life."

The Congress of Jacobins need not imagine that they can, with the negro and the Northerner, officer the Southern people. They may crush them down and trample on them, persecute and impoverish, disinherit and exile them; but they can no more destroy them as a people, than a King of France could annihilate the Huguenots, or all the persecutions of centuries could efface the Hebrew people.

There is a future of glory for the South, if it will but be true to itself. Of course the world sympathizes with success, and hardly turns its regards upon the vanquished; and to those who rule the people in Europe the cause of the Northern States was the cause of legitimacy, and the Czar sympathized with the feeling that prompted the crushing out of an attempt to establish a Nationality. But if the conquerors of the South will but continue to oppress and persecute her, she will soon have the sympathy of all generous Nations; and the purple dawn will come to her after the darkness of a brief night. The people of the South are of a great race, and with a Past full of glories. It is the madness of an incredible folly to imagine that they can be compelled long to accept the African as their political equal and permit the insensate votes of brutal ignorance to dictate the legislation and measures of administration of their country.

Let Jacobinism, inspired by hate, ruin the South, and impoverish its people, make the Valley of the Mississippi a waste like the Valley of the Amazon, and with swarms of its black proletarian locusts eat out the substance of the land;—we shall suffer; but out of the suffering will come profit. What was said of vengeance is true of reward as well as retribution; "*La Vengeance est bolteuse; elle vient a pas lents; mais—elle vient!*" Vengeance is lame; it comes by slow steps; but—it comes. "TOLLE CRUCEM," said ST. PAULINUS, Bishop of Nola, "*QUI VIS AUFERRE CORONAM:*" bear the cross, thou who desirest to carry away the crown.

We have not yet seen here the reply of the President to Gen. GRANT's last letter: but the recitals of conversations in the Cabinet, published some weeks ago, and whose correctness has not been denied, have prepared us to believe that the members of the Cabinet will completely sustain the President, in the issue as to veracity, raised between himself and the General of the Armies.

It would, even without these corroborations of the truth of the President's statements, be hard to believe that he understood that, immediately upon the Senate refusing to sustain the suspension of STANTON, Gen. GRANT would retire from the War Office at one door while STANTON walked in at the other.

The President believed, and had declared by his veto that the Tenure of Office act was unconstitutional. The question was as grave an one as ever has arisen in this Republic, not of mere present and transitory importance, but concerning the distribution of the powers of the Government, and the dignity of the office of President, and the independence of the Executive Department. If the restoration of Mr. STANTON to the post of Secretary of War had even not been personally offensive and insulting to the President, and intended to lower him in the public esteem, to enable a subordinate to thwart and defy him, and to make the actual Commander in Chief of the Army a mere cypher, still it would have been not only the right, but the duty of Mr. JOHNSON, to refuse to permit the unmannerly intruder to enter upon the duties of Secretary of War, and apply for a mandamus to obtain admission, so that the question of the validity of the law and of the action of the Senate might at once come before the Supreme Court for its decision.

It cannot reasonably be supposed that the President understood that General GRANT meant to prevent the submission of the question to the Supreme Court; and if there were only the opposing statements of him and the President, from which to form an opinion, one would be irresistibly forced to conclude that the President did not anticipate that General GRANT would pursue the course which he did; and that, if the latter did not deceive the President, he at least did not take pains distinctly to inform him of the course which he intended to take.

The *Picayune* very forcibly says:

The power of the President to bring this constitutional question to a direct issue was complete so long as the War Office was not in the actual custody of the excluded officer. If he had the smallest reason to believe that Gen. Grant would frustrate that purpose, he could have protected himself by an order substituting Lorenzo Thomas *pro tem.* That he did not do so, when the moment for action was so near, is a proof that he fully expected Gen. Grant's co-operation to that extent, and no special pleadings on ambiguous words or reconditions about non-removal by conversations can shake the conclusion. It was clearly Gen. Grant's duty to make his position distinctly comprehended. The case admitted of no equivocations; except he be maintained that it was right to deceive the President, in order to gain time to do an act which he had the lawful power to arrest and would have arrested if he had not been deceived; and if he be not conceded that it was a duty which Gen. Grant owes to the party rather than to the country to prevent the submission of any portion of their party schemes to the judgment of the Supreme Court.

The proceedings, read mainly in the light of Gen. Grant's own testimony, show that the President misconceived the position of Gen. Grant towards him; that Gen. Grant could not but know that the President did misconceive him, and that by countenance of that misconception, which he took no pains to remove, Gen. Grant was enabled [illegible]

[illegible] been proud of the act, or their fellow soldiers or children have counted it among their laurels. Gen. GRANT may be as great a General as SUWARROW, but he has forever forfeited all claim to stand by the side of BAYARD, DUQUESLIN or Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, or of the Great soldiers of England or of the French Empire.

One thing, however, is settled. He has been as mysterious and reticent as MONK was, while perhaps he was undecided what course to follow, and even when he had determined to restore monarchy in England. But he is at last the avowed instrument of Congress, to be used by it, if need be, in removing the President from office. He has placed Mr. STANTON in power again, as Secretary of War, treats the President as that person's inferior, and announces his determination to obey orders received from him, and not directly sanctioned by the President, in the teeth of the President's instructions, communicated to him on his demand, directing him to obey no such orders. He requires the President to send his disavowal of STANTON, and his refusal to recognize him as Secretary, *through him as Secretary.* The *Picayune* aptly characterizes this as "sharp practice, altogether too sharp, indeed, to have entered Gen. GRANT's head without outside prompting."

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF THE HOLY CROSS.

MRS. KETCHUM, - Principal.

NO. 105 THIRD STREET, THE EASTER Session will open on MONDAY, February 3, 1868. French, Latin and Pencil Drawing, without extra charge. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Miss Nora Bradford. jan29 1w

Park Avenue Academy,

THREE MILES FROM MEMPHIS, NEAR Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The object of this school is to prepare boys for the University of Virginia or any other, or for the active duties of life. In the Primary Department special attention will be given to Reading, Writing and Spelling. The Principal has had ten years' experience in teaching by Examples, Richmond and Lynchburg, Virginia, and designs establishing a permanent school. The Academy is located in a community noted for its refinement and intelligence, and is near Park Avenue Church, where religious services are held every Sunday. Board can be obtained near the school for $18 per month. The next session commences February 3d. Reference as to J. J. Williams, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. Brodnax, R. Rayner, Esqrs., Captain E. A. Cole, patrons; Rev. M. D. Hoge, D.D., Rev. T. V. Moore, D.D., Richmond, Va.; Rev. R. L. Dabney, D.D., Rev. R. M Smith, D.D., Union Seminary, Va.; Rev. J. B. Ramsey, D.D., Judge L. A. Wilson, Hon. F. R. Dunn, from Charlotte C. H., Va.; Lyceburg, Va.; Prof. C. S. Venable, University of Virginia, Prof. Wm. Minnigerode, late University of Virginia.

ja18 2w* W. L. MILLER, M.A. Principal

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

MISS SALLIE CORNELIUS

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND small Boys, on the 2d JANUARY, 1868 at the residence of Dr. O. R. Early, on Jones avenue, fifth door from Alabama street, and immediately in the rear of St. Mary's Church, for girls and small boys. dec24

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

SPRING SESSION, 1868,

WILL BEGIN ON

Monday, January 20, 1868.

For information as to Terms, etc., address

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
Farmdale P. O.,
dec22 d&w4w Franklin county, Ky.

THE MISSES BOWERS

WILL open the Spring Session of their School, on Monday, the 27th of January, at their residence, No. 198 Monroe street. They have engaged the services of Prof. Villebuin, who will give instruction in French, free of charge. As evidence of the success attending upon their efforts, they would refer to their patrons, Mr. M. Cash, Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, Mr. R. K. Pullen, Mr. E. D. Wood, Mr. S. P. Read, Mr. W. P. Mitchell, and others.

ja21 fo5 1

LEE ACADEMY.

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, WE SHALL organize the Forms for the Spring Session, with Professor Villebuin's classes, WITHOUT CHARGE.

ja19 2w M. A. E. MORGAN, Principal.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.

Poplar Street, East of Orleans.

THE NEW SESSION BEGINS FEBRUARY THIRD. ja16 2w

PATENT MEDICINES.

MRS. JACKSON'S

Queen Bess Complexion Wash.

THE following certificates, selected from hundreds in the possession of the proprietress, are confidently submitted to the public:

MRS. WOLCOTT'S CERTIFICATE.

QUINCY, Ill., November 5, 1866.

MRS. JACKSON, *Dear Madam*—It is with pleasure that I certify to you, that seeing one of your circulars, which contained certificates and indorsements from the best physicians and leading ladies of the authorities of the United States, certifying that your oils for the complexion and teeth were purely the oils, extracts and essences of flowers, and that my sorrow if it when used according to directions to cure the worst and most difficult cases of nursing sore mouth, canker of the stomach, bowels and dysentery. For scrofulous disorders, when used both internally and externally, it has no equal. Dear Madam, seeing this, and my little daughter, aged fifteen months, having the whooping cough for several months, accompanied with what the doctors call white canker, her mouth and throat being terribly ulcerated, and having tried everything for its relief I could hear of, all to no purpose, I bought one bottle of your oil for the complexion, called "Queen Bess," went according to the directions, did not use quite one half, and I am most happy to state to you that it has cured my child. She is now as well and hearty as ever she was in her life. I give you this, my certificate, hoping you will publish it, that thousands of others who may be afflicted with any of the above affections may at once get a bottle of your "Queen Bess," for I feel sure they will find immediate relief.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. GEO. WOLCOTT.
Jersey street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

MRS. WM. R. COLLINS' CERTIFICATE.

HANNIBAL, Mo., August 22, 1866.

MRS. JACKSON, *Dear Madam*—I am most happy to inform you that after having suffered more than three years with what some physicians call nursing sore mouth, or cancer of the mouth and throat, I tried various remedies, but found nothing to do me any good until I heard of your oils for the complexion and teeth, called "Queen Bess." I bought one bottle, went according to directions, and am truly thankful to say I have found a permanent cure. Hoping you will publish this, that other poor sufferers may be benefitted by it, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. WM. R. COLLINS.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or Female, in every town and county in the United States, to introduce this celebrated preparation. Agents are now making from $150 to $200 per month, clear of all expenses. Applications for agencies can be made for the present to Mrs. Jackson, at the Whitemore House, Adams street, between Third and Fourth, Memphis; or to the manufacturing depot, No. 113 sixth street, St. Louis, Mo., either in person or by letter.

no27 tf

POPULAR WORKS ON FREEMASONRY

PUBLISHED BY THE

MASONIC PUBLISHING

—AND—

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

432 Broome Street, New York.

LITURGY OF THE ANCIENT AND ACcepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, by Albert Pike, 33d, Sov. Grand Commander. 8vo. Splendidly illustrated with chrome lithographic plates and numerous wood engravings. Part II, 4th to 14th degree, $5 00.

☞ It would perhaps seem unnecessary after giving the above title-page to say anything further in the way of recommendation. The name of the author should of itself be a sufficient guarantee of its worth. Ill. Bro. Pike, by his learning and contributions has done as much to elevate the standard of Masonic literature and extend a knowledge of its symbolism, ethics and history as any other living man. This book, in its particular department, may justly be considered a master-piece, embracing matter not only useful to the Masonic student of every grade, but to men of science in the highest literary field of the present age. Notwithstanding this book has been preceded by several of a similar character, viz: to Bro. Pike alone is due the honor of first exploring this branch of Masonic literature and of opening to the admiration of the Craft its vast storehouse of knowledge and beauty. This work contains the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite from the fourth to the fourteenth inclusive, is elegantly illustrated with chromo-lithograph engravings, showing all the jewels, costume, furniture, etc., belonging to each degree. No expense has been spared in getting it up, and it is without doubt the most elegant, as well as one of the most useful books, ever offered to the Fraternity.

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☞ Copies of the above for the Memphis Brethren are ready for delivery at the Editorial Rooms of the APPEAL, 14 Jefferson street, upstairs. jy5 1w

COAL! COAL!

C. T. PETERSON,

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The Best Pittsburg Coal.

Office, No. 13 Madison Street.

CAPTAIN LARRY HARMSTAD will act as Agent, corner Main and Madison, and receive orders for the delivery of Coal. ja27 1m

Salt! Salt!

WE are regularly in receipt of large supplies of KANAWHA and OHIO RIVER SALT, in new barrels, which we offer to the trade, in quantities to suit, at the lowest market prices.

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To the trade only. Liberal inducements to cash purchasers. ja12 tf

INSURANCE.

Southern

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE REMOVED

TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the

Southern Life Insurance Company

Of Memphis, held on the 2d instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam. Tate,
Amos Woodruff,	F. S. Davis,
C. P. Norris,	W. A. Gwyn,
L. Howes,	G. W. Mcharn,
P. B. Wills,	C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer,	N. B. Forrest,
Jacob Weiler,	S. H. De Baroise.
Frank White.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President.....G. W. McCARN.
Vice Presidents.....R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....BEN MAY.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250,000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,

(Elected July, 1867)

R. K. Hawley,	William Dean,
Charles T. Morris,	John J. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph,	Franklin Hopkins
Wm. H. Cathcart,	Richard Fowler,
Geo. A. Coleman,	D. T. Moyton,
Thos. Booz,	Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jos. T. Randolph,	Robert Ashcroft,
John S. Gilman,	John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Slaughter,	Caleb B. Hynes,
A. H. Sctnuls,	Alfred Ray.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
oct13 tf 279½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Connecticut.

S. D. M'CLURE,

No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

—GENERAL AGENT FOR—

TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 daw tf

HERNANDO

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO,	S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON,	M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD,	E. MEDAVITT,
	D. H. TOWNSEND.

jy10 tf

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.

Assets.....$3,765,503 46

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

Assets.....$1,002,706 63

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.

Assets.....$1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital.....$500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and non-evasive dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Owners seeking reliable Insurance, either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vredenburg & Sylvest-r,

General Insurance Agents, No. 21 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Exposé.

Total Losses Paid, : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$516,888 39
Real Estate	248,999 02
Mortgage loans	655,350 00
Bank Stocks	1,336,402 00
United States, State and City stocks, and other public securities	1,084,368 86
	$4,850,988 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	377,668 46
Net assets	$4,273,269 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO., nov9 Agents.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,

ON THE

Thirty-first day of December, 1867,

MADE TO THE

Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

1. The name of this Company is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

2. The amount of capital stock is.....$1,000,000 00
3. The amount of capital stock paid up is.....1,000,0 0 03

ASSETS.

4. Cash on hand and in bank, and cash items.....$205,471 76
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission.....141,032 91
Bills receivable for loans, secured by bond and mortgage, (first lien).....104,494 54
Real estate unencumbered.....115,000 00
Rents and interest accrued, payable Jan ary 1st.....4,089 87
Stocks and bonds as per schedule filed.....1,455,991 69
$2,026,220 77

LIABILITIES.

5. Liabilities to banks or others, due or not due.....$.....
6. Losses adjusted and due.....
7. Losses in process unadjusted, or.....
8. Adjusted and not due.....107,506 25
9. Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof.....
10. All other claims against the Company, dividends unpaid.....144 00
$107,500 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. The greatest amount in ured in any one risk is $20,000, except in special cases.
12. The amount insured in any one city, town or village, depends upon its size and how built.
13. The amount insured in any one block, depends as above.
14. Certified copy of the Charter of the Company, as filed here to fore.
15. General power of attorney for Agents to accept service of process previously filed.

GEORGE L. CHASE, President.
GEORGE M. COIT, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss
Hartford county, }

January 8, 1868, personally appeared George L. Chase, President, and George M. Coit, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and made oath that the foreg

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 12 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

E. W. Ainslie, Travelling Agent.
J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas.
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Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no proscriptions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion for offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the civil rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former Parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

COUNTY CONSERVATIVE TICKET

FOR SHERIFF,
P. M. WINTERS.
FOR REGISTER,
W. L. STEWART.
FOR TRUSTEE,
A. WOODWARD.
FOR TAX COLLECTOR,
GEORGE R. POWELL.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
MARTIN KELLY.
FOR CLERK COMMON LAW COURT,
F. L. WARNER.
FOR CLERK CRIMINAL COURT,
JAMES M. SCHOOLES.
FOR MARSHAL MUNICIPAL COURT,
D. R. GRACE.
FOR CLERK MUNICIPAL COURT,
M. B. TREZEVANT.

THE LATEST RASCALITY PROPOSED.

Alabama has rejected the abomination begotten at Montgomery and baptized by the desecrated name of Constitution. The Mobile *Tribune* of the 12th says:

There is no longer a doubt about the defeat of the Constitution. It is defeated. Whatever measure the mongrel leaders may next adopt to crush us into submission to their tyrannical edicts, this much is proved, the black cudgel with which they expected to beat our brains out has not only proved unavailing, but it has rebounded and fallen upon their own heads. Whatever bogus laws may be passed in future, let the white people of the South bear this in mind, that while they remain true to themselves they can rule the country that they inherited from their fathers. Having a monopoly of the brains, property and education, they cannot be rooted out by legislation. Fire and sword alone can do the work—but—the plan of playing the negro against us having failed—and fire and sword can never be mustered a second time.

Our enemies dare not smoke us and burn us out as Russia did Poland; and having failed to smother us out with the negro, they leave us as Austria left Hungary—very much to ourselves. We shall probably hear a great roaring over the defeat of the negro Constitution, but it will all be *brutum fulmen*.

The supplemental bill, which forms an essential part of the reconstruction laws, after providing for the submitting of the constitution made in Convention to the registered voters, and that the returns thereof "shall be made to the commanding general of the district," provides further, as follows, (section 5:) that

If, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors, qualified as herein specified, *(at least one-half of all the registered voters voting on the question of such ratification,)* the President of the Convention shall transmit a copy of the laws, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately in its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified voters of the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restriction, fear and influence of fraud, and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of all the qualified voters in the State; and if said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act, to which this is supplementary, *and the other provisions of the said act shall have been complied with*, and said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted thereupon, as therein provided.

The people of Alabama have rejected the despicable work of the Montgomery Convention by a large majority, those opposed to it simply refraining from voting. The aggregate of votes cast, only a few hundred white men voting, is probably fifteen or twenty thousand short of a majority of the registered voters, and the Constitution is therefore rejected by a majority of as many thousands.

This is the result, although, to make sure that all the negro votes should be polled, the time for voting was extended to five days; though both the letter and spirit of the law were strained to the utmost, "to bring about," in the language of the New Orleans *Times*, "a different result, and to place the State beneath the heels of a precious coalition of vagrant and mendicant loyalty and vundoo Statesmanship and civilization; a coalition of which the Military power would be the necessary instrument of oppression."

Notorious and scandalous frauds are publicly charged to have been committed in the polling of the vote taken; and we may well believe the charges true, since such frauds have been committed in every election in the South, where the negroes have exercised the power of suffrage. Fraudulent registrations of negroes not of lawful age to vote, and of those not qualified by residence have been everywhere resorted to; but the new device of giving the negroes five days in which to travel from place to place and vote over and over again, is a still more efficient means of securing a large Ethiopian majority.

Thus, according to the law in force, the thing spawned by the Alabama Conventicle of whites and negroes, is dead. It is definitively defeated. It was a mere draft, not in any sense a living instrument, not the act and deed of the people of Alabama, but only to become so in case a majority of all the registered voters should vote to adopt it. No such majority has voted for it; and the work of the Convention has come to nothing; the process of reconstruction under the present law has reached the end, and must be begun again under a new law. Fraud and force have both failed to procure that consent of the people of Alabama, by which alone, under the acts of Congress, reconstruction could become an accomplished fact. The negroes of the State have accepted the Constitution; the white men have rejected it with disgust.

But, within four days after the closing of the polls, Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, introduces into the Senate a bill by which he proposes that Congress shall declare that all the conditions of the reconstruction acts have been complied with in Alabama, and that the Constitution framed by the Convention contains all the guaranties required by those acts; and therefore that the State is entitled to re-admission into the Union and representation in Congress, and the Constitution which has been defeated is the legitimate Constitution of the State.

The bill contains an infamous lie, and if it becomes a law, will perpetuate a fraud and an outrage that would dishonour and damn any man or people in the world. The *Picayune* says:

The declaration that a negro minority in Alabama has fulfilled all the conditions of the reconstruction act, and is, therefore, entitled to representation in Congress, is confronted by the following passage in the original act, to which the supplemental act we quoted above refers for subsisting conditions. After the fulfilment of all other conditions, and after the approval of the Constitution by Congress, more still is required by the act, as follows:

"When said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under such Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the 39th Congress, and when such article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, the State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress."

These are the four conditions in the act of March 3d, which are referred to in the supplemental bill of March 23d, as "other provisions" to be complied with before the State shall be admitted to representation:

"1. The submission of the Constitution to Congress, and its approval of the same.

"2. The election of a Legislature under said approved Constitution.

"3. The ratification by that Legislature of the XIV amendment.

"4. The ratification of that amendment by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States."

Then, after these things were all consummated, the act provides that these States shall be entitled to representation.

Not one of these conditions has been fulfilled. Not one of them had been fulfilled, nor in the nature of them, could one possibly have been fulfilled, when Mr. Sherman introduced this bill of approval, within a hundred hours after the closing and many hundreds miles off, of an election, of which he officially knew nothing, and was morally certain from every attainable source of information that the Constitution was, in the sense of his law, already defeated.

The same journal, with caustic severity and simple truth, says of the author of this flagitious and mendacious bill:

In the Stanton matter, he voted to force that functionary as Secretary of War upon the President, who had ejected him from his presence. He had previously said, openly, in the Senate, that any Secretary who should persist in remaining in office after a President desired him to withdraw, would be so utterly wanting in "honor and manhood" as to be totally unfit for the place. He, indeed, went so far as to pledge his own vote, and that of his political friends, to turn any man out of office capable of such conduct.

After sustaining Mr. Stanton under such circumstances, Mr. Sherman is peculiarly fitted to be the leader of the Senate in the attempt to fasten a constitution on the people of Alabama after it had been defeated at the polls under the laws, of which the initial one of the series sometimes bears the name of the Sherman law, because he was one of the principal framers of the concocted abomination. In his hot impatience to work out the wicked will of the Jacobin party, he treats the deliberate enactments of law and the contracts made therein with the same contemptuous indifference as to consistency as in the case of his recognition of the solemn obligations of honor against Stanton, which he deliberately threw off with as little ceremony as Jack Falstaff did in wiping his lips of a lie after that flagon of sack.

It is quite true that lying is our national vice, and that for a public man to be proven a liar, in no degree discredits him in the general estimation. The infectious leprosy of falsehood has diseased the whole land. It is even now a direct question for the republic to determine, whether its President or the General of the armies has wilfully and deliberately lied and again and again reiterated the lie. When Congress shall have declared that *all* the conditions of the reconstruction act have been complied with in Alabama, the Statute book will contain a deliberate falsehood and the extremity of national degradation have been reached. Nothing is so detestable, so despicable, or clings to the soul with such a curse as a lie.

When Mr. SHERMAN introduced his bill, many of the conditions required to be complied with before Alabama should be represented in Congress, had not been complied with, and could not be until a future day. The election results had not been officially returned, even to the District Commander, and the unofficial returns showed that the Constitution had *not* received the number of votes necessary to give it vitality under the reconstruction acts. Mr. SHERMAN knew this, and introduced his shameless bill because of this. His object is to galvanize into life a dead, defunct, rotten carcass, a draft of a Constitution that never breathed or stirred with life, the fruit of an abortion, to impose which on the people of Alabama as a Constitution to which they owe allegiance will not be mere despotism, (in which there is some respectability), but an execrable scoundrelism. We copy and adopt what is said of it by the New Orleans *Picayune:*

The bringing forward of this law is another of those audacious acts by which the chiefs of Radicalism have lately unveiled its true character to the public view. The object, no longer disguised, is to make the Southern States negro boroughs under their control for the profit of Radical aspirants to the Presidency. Some form of law was inserted in the original project, with which to make a color of respect for a public opinion which they believed they had packed already in their own favor. But as fast as it was made to appear that any liberty to think and act could be exercised to defeat this main object, the scheme is remodeled so as to extinguish the white man's chance. It has now reached that point of utter hopelessness to execute the plans under any cover of respect even to laws they make themselves; and the last resort is reached, of undertaking to dispense with all the laws, and to confirm, by a legislative act of Congress, all that has been done in Alabama, notoriously under direction of a partisan caucus sitting at Washington City.

Nor is this less true, which is said by the New Orleans *Times:*

The one-sided character of the game at which the Radical reconstructionists have insisted that the Southern people should take a hand was perceptible to thoughtful observers from the beginning, in spite of the protestations of good faith with which they pressed the challenge. There is now, however, not even a pretension of fair dealing. The reconstruction gamblers make no pretension to the observance of any other code than that of the highwayman and pirate. They stock and restock the cards before the very eyes of the other party to the game, and who must inevitably lose since it is predetermined that no advantage of skill, and no favor of fortune, shall enable them to win.

"The flagrant indecency with which the Radical majority in Congress are prepared to trample on their own terms of Reconstruction is unsurpassed, nay, unequalled, by anything in Ancient or Modern history. By the Reconstruction Acts the white men of the Southern States were solemnly assured that, if they should desire to defeat the Constitutions that might be favored by the negroes and their allies in Convention, it should not be necessary for them to take the trouble to go to the polls and vote; that these instruments should not become operative, unless a majority of the registered votes in each State respectively should vote for them; that only those in favour of them need vote, the object being simply to ascertain whether that majority would consent to adopt them.

Assured of this, those men in Alabama, who, if it had been necessary, would have voted against the Constitution, made to believe that they would be counted against it if they did not vote for it, as if they voted against it, remained at home, and did not go to the polls to do a useless and unnecessary act. *The law invited them not to take the trouble to vote.* Relying on the positive stipulations of the law, they did not vote. By law, not to vote *was* to vote *against* the Constitution. They stayed away from the polls, and defeated it. Every registered voter who did not vote, is, by law, to be counted as voting against it. It is dead and buried.

Having thus *induced* the white men of Alabama not to vote,—the unworthy and dirty and unspeakably contemptible trick having succeeded, it is now proposed to enact that the Constitution shall be deemed to have been adopted, because a majority of those who *did* vote, voted for it.

It is not so much that the bill intends to overrule the rejection of the Constitution, and to put in force by the mere exercise of the will and power of Congress, giving the election in Alabama an effect precisely the reverse of that which is given it by the law under which it was held. It is not so much that it will force upon that State a Constitution ratified by a minority of the registered voters, and that minority composed of negroes. The Congress might as well openly make a Constitution and impose it on the people of the State as to have imposed it on them by means of the rascalities of reconstruction. The measure proposed is despicably infamous, because it proposes openly to violate the terms upon which Congress agreed that the people might at their option return into the Union, or continue subject to military rule.

It is sharp practice, dishonest practice, a rascally and contemptible trick, a despicable and detestable fraud, a dishonourable entrapping of unwary and unsuspecting men, by knavery, swindling and a lie. If these are harsh words, they are true. What Court would not indignantly overturn from turret-stone to foundation a fabric of fraud so built on deceit, captation and shameless bad faith? Who, in a matter of contract, would be allowed to retain an advantage thus won. What man would be deemed a gentleman, or better than a felon, who had perpetrated so shameless and despicable a fraud?

We thank Heaven with a sincere fervency, for every such manifestation of the base and bad instincts of Jacobinism. Thank GOD! Radicalism *cannot* retrace its steps or even halt. An inexorable necessity dogs and hounds it onward towards the bottomless abyss. The New Orleans *Times* truly says:

It is merely a matter of partisan expediency whether the indecent proposition of Senator Sherman, or some other equally indecent proposition on the subject of unfinished reconstruction, shall be carried. This Senator leads the more moderate Radicals of Congress, if a fractional mind can admit so grimly factious a distinction; and the introduction by him of an extreme measure may be regarded as a strong presage of its passage. The Grant-Stanton-Radical scheme counts on the negro voters of the ten unreconstructed States for presidential purposes the present year. Hence, let pending reconstruction terminate as it may, nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of this calculation, unless it be such a resistance as this combination cannot overcome by unbounded audacity and the unscrupulous use of every kind of force which they can command. Those who may imagine that Radical usurpation, having gone thus far, will either recede or turn aside, are wofully deluded. Its backbone is as inflexible as Hamilton's, and only the ponderous blow of a revolutionary sledge hammer can break it.

Meanwhile, let us not despair. The excesses of Radicalism are restoring health to the Country. An eloquent writer has said, and it is as true of a people as of a man:

"The bread of bitterness is the food on which men grow to their fullest stature; the waters of bitterness are the delectable ford through which they reach the shores of wisdom; the ashes boldly grasped and eaten without faltering are the price that must be paid for the golden fruit of knowledge. The swimmer cannot tell his strength till he has gone through the wild force of opposing waves: the great man cannot tell the might of his hand and the power of his resistance, till he has wrested with the Angel of Adversity, and held it close till it has blessed him."

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—The crops in Smith county are said to be flourishing. In McNairy the cold weather has been hard upon the wheat.

—Several car-loads of mules from Louisville have passed through Nashville for sale in the South. At this time of the year they generally bring good prices, but now ——.

—John Helin was robbed two miles from Pulaski of $35 by two men masked. They tied him to a tree where he was found last Sunday morning.

—The following convicts were pardoned from the Penitentiary on the 11th, by Gov. Brownlow: Thomas Taylor, John Murray, Tom. Huskey, William Gibson, James White, Brownlow Wright, Sampson Moreland, Spencer Turner, Peter Taylor, Tom Sumter and David Johnson.

—A. A. Commings and James Keith were committed to jail at Nashville in default of $6000 bail on the charge of having stolen Donald Clark's horses.

—The Nashville *Banner* of the 13th says: "The intelligence from the wheat crop in the surrounding counties gets worse every day. Many farmers have lost all they planted by the freezing weather." If it be as bad as that, let them be sure and try spring wheat.

—At Nashville, Marcus Harding, colored, well known as the landlord of "Hotel d' Afrique," a restaurant much frequented by sable mariners, died early Monday morning. He formerly belonged to Gen. Harding, and claimed to be over ninety years old.

—The Columbia *Herald* refers as follows to the wheat crop prospects: "We have made considerable inquiry with regard to the wheat crop, and we are convinced that the damage done by the late very severe cold weather is much exaggerated by the fears of farmers. There is no doubt but that the entire crop has been in some small degree injured, but generally the injury is as yet not serious. And in all cases where most injury is reported, we have ascertained that the land is naturally wet and spongy, and that but little care was taken in putting in the grain. So, upon the whole, we see no cause for alarm."

—A man five feet five or six inches high, calling himself "Lee, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.," priced some horses at Nashville on the 11th. Having found one that he fancied, a dark bay mare, sixteen hands high, six years old and high-headed, he concluded to try her gaits, and she was saddled forthwith. He mounted and rode her off! He was pursued, and a Turpin ride was begun and was still going on when last heard from.

—The bondsmen of Ira Tuttle, one of the five accused of stealing two mules and a horse from Dorsey Clark, withdrew as his securities, and he was lodged in jail at Nashville.

—The *Union and Dispatch* of the 14th says: Rose Hailey was yesterday transferred from the workhouse to the jail, an indictment having been found against him for kidnapping and seducing a Kentucky girl.

—The Nashville *Gazette* of the 11th says: We regret this morning to chronicle the death of Mrs. Sarah M. Rundle, wife of Capt. John Rundle, general superintendent of the job rooms of this office.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* of the 11th, has the happy tidings that "Alabama is redeemed." It says: "The election returns from Alabama on the nigger Constitution indicate, beyond all doubt, that the State of Alabama has been saved, for the present, at least, from the negro supremacy scheme."

—Hon. Anson Herrick, proprietor of the New York *Atlas*, died on the 6th inst., at home. He was Naval Storekeeper under Buchanan, and member of Congress from that city in 1862-'63. Mr. Herrick was born in Lewiston, Me., and has always been a prominent Democrat.

—A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature which prohibits railroad companies from heating their cars by means of stoves which burn coal, wood, or any other inflammable matter; also oil for illumination.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

MISSISSIPPI.

Personalities and Epithets—Noise and Confusion—Dog, Pup and Coward.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, February 17.—At the expiration of the morning hour of the Convention to-day, Morgan claimed the privilege for his resolution censuring Stricklin. It was tabled, when he gave notice that he would introduce a resolution to expel Stricklin.

Stricklin defied his resolution to expel. He regarded him as a scallawag of the first water.

Such epithets as "dog," "liar," and "coward," were heard, amid great confusion.

Stricklin gained the center aisle and declared himself ready then and there to meet any man who might want satisfaction.

Comparative quiet was restored and a motion to clear the lobbies was enforced.

Morgan rose to a personal explanation. He did not wish to take a fellow-creature's life nor place his own life in jeopardy, but he had a duty to perform and the moral courage to perform it.

Stricklin followed. He had no ill feeling against any member except Morgan. Him he regarded as a coward, a dog, a pup, who took refuge from personal danger behind the plea of moral courage.

Resolutions to investigate in secret session, to adjourn, etc., were offered, but nothing definite done.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Chair announced Reverdy Johnson unwell, and desired the "vote on admission of Thomas" postponed till to-morrow.

Frelinghuysen and Sumner presented petitions asking that freedmen be sent to Liberia.

Sumner presented a memorial from sundry Germans for the abolishment of the Presidential office, on the ground that it was copying loyalty, and dangerous to Republicanism.

Trumbull presented a memorial from the South Carolina Convention asking aid to the Port Royal Railroad; also a petition from citizens of Illinois for the construction of a deep water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. All appropriately referred.

Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute to the House bill, which was referred to this Committee on December 19th—providing that hereafter any elections authorized by the Reconstruction act of March 23, 1867, shall be decided by a majority of votes cast; and at elections at which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered may vote in the part of the State where he may be at the time of the election, upon the presentation of his certificate of registration, and under such regulations as the District Commander may provide.

Trumbull also introduced a bill defining the jurisdiction of courts in the United States in certain cases. It affirms that frequent decisions of the Supreme Court have settled that the judicial power of the United States does not embrace political power. It declares that all courts in the United States in the administration of justice shall be bound by decisions of the political department of the Government on political questions, and that Congress is that political power; and it decides what Government is the established one in a State. This Congress declared, that no civil government, republican in form, exists in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas, and therefore no civil governments in either of said States shall be recognized by either the Executive or judicial power of the United States without previous recognition of Congress. It further affirms that the Reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, and acts supplementary thereto are all political in character, the propriety of validity of which no judicial tribunal shall investigate, and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction in any case growing out of execution of said acts in either of said States until said States shall be represented in Congress, or Congress shall decide their governments republican in form; and all such cases pending in the Supreme Court shall be dismissed, and acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus or other proceedings to bring before the Supreme Court for review, any case, civil or criminal, arising out of said reconstruction acts, or authorizing appeals from Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court, authorizing the Supreme Court to issue writs of habeas corpus to bring before it for review any judgment of the lower Courts, is hereby repealed.

Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for a gradual reduction of the army, and to discontinue unnecessary grades therein.

Edwards, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill for forfeiture and sale of equal rights in the District of Columbia," reported the committee were unanimous in its favor.

Harlan introduced a bill amending the usury laws in the District of Columbia. Referred.

On motion of Sumner, the President was requested to communicate any information concerning alleged interference of the Consul at Rome with late difficulties in Italy.

The Senate considered the resolution for the admission of Thomas of Maryland—Cate and Hendricks advocating it. Drake, opposing, said Thomas could not take the oath of office or hold his seat.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the act for the payment of bounties, and then considered the joint resolution to convert into the Treasury the notes arising from the sales of captured and abandoned property, and now in the hands of the United States Treasurer; but after a speech from Fessenden, and without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following:

Greenbacks from State taxation and providing for levees and the reclamation of low lands of Missouri and Arkansas, and the encouragement of emigration.

By Bingham: To restore the State of Alabama to Congressional representation. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The bill is as follows:

WHEREAS, A large majority of votes cast at an election held February, 1868, were for the Constitution presented by the Convention of the people of Alabama; and

WHEREAS, A certain combination of citizens within said State refused to vote with intent to defeat said Constitution, and to prevent the restoration of said State to the Union; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the State Legislature elect under a new Constitution be convened at the capital of said State as soon as practicable, by order of the military commander, and upon ratification by said legislature of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be admitted to representation in Congress.

Payne introduced a resolution to pay $2500 each to Messrs. Simms, Smith and Burck in full for time spent and expenses incurred in prosecuting claims to seats in the House. Rejected by 35 against 9.

On motion of Banks the Committee on Foreign Affairs was authorized to report back at any time the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign countries.

The Appropriation bill, Butler's amendment for mission to Greece, adopted.

FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, February 17.—From the Bureau of Mexican intelligence at Brownsville, we have news to the 16th instant.

The Legislature at San Luis has taxed the merchants $240 000 and three per cent on retailers, and asks the Government to impose a fine of $500 and imprisonment for evasion.

The Apaches are murdering and robbing near Ures and Sonora. A force has been sent to attack them.

Gen. Regules has offered his resignation to the Government.

Gen. Ximenes has sent to Congress the names of 150 towns that are in revolt against Alvarez. Intrigues, revolutions and pronunciamentos are plentiful.

The troops at Matamoras are drilling daily, for active service.

Official returns of the election for a Governor are as follows: Whites, 202; negroes, 878; against it, 117 whites. Smith and Ruby are elected.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The London papers say that John Bright's speech at Birmingham was very able. He advocated the abolition of the Protestant and Established church in Ireland, with its revenue of £13,000,000, and the distribution of small sums among all sects, and the adoption of measures leading to the acquirements of lands by the Irish people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Supreme Court to-day, in the McCardle case, overruled the motion to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction. The Chief Justice, in his delivery of the opinion, held that under the act of February 5, 1867, an appeal lies from the judgment of a Circuit Court in an original case of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of the United States. The other point made in argument was that McCardle was in military custody, charged with a military offense, and that the jurisdiction conferred by the act of February 5, 1867, being additional, therefore the Circuit Court of Mississippi had no jurisdiction in the case of McCardle under the act of 1867. The Court expressed no opinion, but held that they were questions going to show the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts, which would come upon these minutes, and the final argument would be heard on the first Monday in March next.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has voted to recommend the return of Sherman's brevet nomination to the President, with a resolution stating that it is inadvisable to confer a brevet rank on officers of the two highest grades.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, February 17.—In the House of Commons this evening the Earl of Moys, late Lord Naas's Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the members of the Government that he was preparing to carry the Reform, and would be ready to lay it before the House on the 9th of March. The measure in regard to Ireland, he said, would be brought forward on the 25th.

DUBLIN, February 17—Evening.—In the case of Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, for publishing a seditious libel, the jury to-day brought in a verdict of guilty. The case excited much interest.

BERLIN, February 17.—The illness of Count Bismarck is serious and he is not able to leave Berlin.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—In the Convention to day a resolution was offered and tabled, that the Convention adjourn on next Thursday, *sine die;* another that after the 18th inst, no member shall receive any per diem, was also instantly tabled.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

PITTSBURG, February 17.—The river is falling, with four feet four inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 36°.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Weather is clear and mild.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—River falling slowly. Seven feet five inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 44°.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Tobacco buoyant; light lugs, $5@7 50; common to medium leaf, $8@15; selections, $19. Flour, superfine, $8 @ 8 25; fancy, $8 75@9. Wheat, $2 50@2 55. Corn, 75@85c. Oats, 67@68. Lard, 14½c. Bacon shoulders, 10½; clear sides, 13½c. Bulk shoulders, 9½; clear sides, 12½c. Mess Pork, $23.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Tobacco, unchanged. Flour, quiet; superfine, $7@8. Red wheat, $2 55@2 65. Corn heavy, 72@80c. Oats, 60@70c. Mess pork, $22 50. Bacon, firmer; shoulders, 10½; clear rib sides, 12½; clear sides, 13c. Lard, 13c.

LONDON, February 17.—Consols closed at 92½@92¾. The withdrawal of gold from the bank of England continues. Five-twenties, 71@71¼; Illinois Central, 88; Erie, 49¼.

FRANKFORT, February 17. Evening. United States bonds, strong, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—There is great activity and much excitement today in Cotton. The market closed in regular but buoyant; middling uplands in port, 9½@9¾; to arrive, 9d; Orleans, 9½@9¾; sales, 30,000 bales.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Flour and wheat are quiet and unchanged. Corn, shelled, 82@83c. Pork, inactive, $22 50@23 00. Bacon—shoulders, 10½; clear sides, 13½. Lard, 14@14½c. Butter firm at 38@40c. Eggs, 31c and unchanged.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton, active, fully 1@1¼c higher—Uplands, 22½@23c. Rice, quiet and unchanged. Coffee, active. Sugar steady—Cuba, 12½@13½; N. O. Molasses, 80@90c. Flour, quiet, Common grades a shade firmer. Wheat, quiet and firm, $2 41@2 53. Corn, dull and heavy, $1 20@1 28 for Western. Dry Goods, firm—Brown Sheetings, 16½@18½; Prints, dull, 12½@13½; Bleached Muslins, 17c; Brown Drills, 16c; Paper Cambrics, 12c.

Money unchanged, 4@5c for call loans. Sterling quiet, 9½@9¾. Gold, 41¾@41¾. Old Tennessee, 65c; New, 62½c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Sugar dull and declined 4@5c; common, 12@c; fair, 13½c; prime, 14@14½c. Molasses lower; common, 65c; prime re-boiled, 75@80c. Flour quiet; superfine, $10; choice extra, $13 75. Corn easier, 90@92½c. Oats quiet, 55c. Pork dull, nominally $25, and no buyers. Bacon shoulders retailing at 12c. Lard, no sales, quoted in tierce, 15½; keg, 16½c. Cotton active and excited; middlings, 22@22½c; receipts since Saturday, 6800 bales; exports, 3130 bales. Sterling, 52@55. New York sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 40@40½.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

FEBRUARY 11.—In the Senate, the following Senate bills on third reading were passed:

A bill allowing a defendant to testify for a co-defendant, where there is no other causes of disability, and passed.

A bill to regulate the rules of evidence allowing persons to testify in cases where they are interested, the jury giving such evidence the weight they think it is entitled to.

A memorial asking Congress to donate to Tennessee, for educational purposes, the debt which the United States holds against the railroads of this State, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, a motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to provide for the election of a clerk for the Law Court of Memphis, was refused.

A resolution to investigate the accounts of the late Receiver of the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis railroad, was amended to investigate and report whether there is any ground for charges against other Receivers of railroads in this State, and adopted.

A resolution bolstering the truth and integrity of Grant "in the assault made upon him by Andrew Johnson" was offered by Mr. Thornburg. Alas! poor Yorick!

A bill in lieu of No. 232 to provide for the more prompt collection of the revenue was offered, adopted and recommitted.

A bill to compel voters in the city of Memphis to register in their respective wards, passed first reading.

[We should like to know why the law was repealed earlier in the session requiring ward registry? Registrars were appointed prior to the municipal election, and performed their duty, but on the eve of the election the law requiring it was repealed. Why was it?]

To authorize the county of Bedford to issue bonds for rebuilding a courthouse for said county.

Mr. Taylor, of Carter and Johnson, offered an amendment authorizing the county of Carter to issue bonds for certain purposes. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to Hardeman county. Adopted and bill passed.

Gov. Brownlow sent a message to the Legislature on the subject of the strike on the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis Railroad. He says: "I propose, if the Legislature will agree with me, to wind up the affairs of the road and sell it out, so as to secure the interest of the State. I must again urge the importance of enacting more stringent laws in regard to our railroads, and particularly of those passing into the hands of receivers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"NO. 43 MADISON STREET."—THE WANT has been supplied. feb18 1t

WANTED.—A GERMAN GARDNER, ONE who understands the culture of Hops, to go to North Alabama. A single man preferred, good references required. Apply at the office Gayoso House, This Morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock. feb18 2t

FOR RENT.—I will rent my Plantation on the Yazoo Pass, in Coahoma county, Miss. for the year 1868. This farm had about 300 acres in cultivation the present year, and produces a good crop; most of it is entirely above overflow. It is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, and has plenty of house room on it for a large number of hands. The place has a fine new gin House and fixtures on it, and a no three large Osterns. I will rent cheap, and take most of pay all, the rent out in repairs. Apply to W. Hunt, on the place or to the undersigned, near Como, Panola county, Miss. feb18 3w C. W. HUNT.

Administrator's Settlement.

In County Court of Shelby county.
To the heirs and creditors of A. S. Keathley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed settlement of the estate of A. S. Keathley, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the April term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month, in the Courthouse in the city of Memphis.

MARSHALL KEATHLEY, Adm'r.
February 17, 1868. JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
By BERNARD CALL, D. C. feb18aw1w

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—In the Convention to day a resolution was offered and tabled, that the Convention adjourn on next Thursday, *sine die;* another that after the 18th inst, no member shall receive any per diem, was also instantly tabled.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.—On or about the 4th inst., between Lafayette Depot and Memphis, a POCKET AND NOTE BOOK, containing about one hundred and ten dollars in greenbacks, and seven or eight hundred dollars Tennessee money; also, one note drawn by Thomas J. Swift for thirteen hundred and nine dollars, part paid; also, two notes of one hundred dollars each, drawn by R. W. Webber and E. B. Webber; also, a receipt of the Clerk of the Chancery Court of Fayette county for three notes of the aggregate amount of eleven hundred dollars against Hardy McCully and Wm. Champet, Arkansas, and several smaller notes. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same or for the notes, as they can be of no value to the finder, they not being negotiable as they are not indorsed. feb18 1w

NOTICE.

FARMERS, Planters, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, in city or country, can be furnished with help of any kind, male or female, at short notice, by applying to Intelligence Office, No. 2 Adams street,
feb18 2t WM. DARBIS, Agent.

$100 REWARD.

MY Stable and Carriagehouse was entered on the night of the 16th inst., and one Pair of Harness (solid brass mounting, very elegantly made and trimmed,) taken away. I will pay fifty dollars for the Harness if returned to me in good order, and fifty dollars for the thief and proof necessary to convict him.
feb18 2t E. M. APPERSON, 238½ Front st.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Wormeley, Joy & Co., Memphis, and W. S. Pickett & Co., New Orleans, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent and the retirement of Mr. Levi Joy.

RALPH WORMELEY,
LEVI JOY.
W. S. PICKETT,
JNO. D. USSERY.
Memphis, Tenn., February 17, 1868.

In withdrawing from my late business connexion, I take pleasure in recommending my successors to the patronage of the public, and hope the business extended to the late firm will be continued to the new.

LEV

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDS APPEAL: You will please announce my name as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the election to the office of STATE AND COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR, subject to the DECISION of the voters of shelby county.
PHILIP GARNIN.
Memphis, February 17, 1868. febl8 tc
City papers please copy and send bill to office.

JOHN P. BAUGHNER announces himself as a candidate for CONSTABLE in the 14th Civil District, subject to the ceels on of the Conservative Convention. febl8 tc

EDS. APPEAL: In obedience to what I am advised is the general desire of the people, I announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of SHERIFF OF SHELBY COUNTY, subject to the decision of the Democratic Conservative Convention.
P. M. WINTERS.—
febl8 te

FOR MARSHAL OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—We are authorized to announce JAMES READY as a candidate for Marshal at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention.
febl8 te

EDS APPEAL: We are requested to announce JAMES H. SWAN as a candidate for Marshal of the Municipal Court, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention.
febl8 tf

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—WM. E. BARNETT is a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the nomination of the Conservative party.
jan28 te

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Trustee—subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention of Shelby county.
January 24, 1868.
GEO. C. HOLMES.

WE are authorized to announce D. R. GRACE as a candidate for the office of Marshal of Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention.
jan28 te

FOR TAX COLLECTOR. We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next.
jan19 te

CLERK OF COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL COURT.—We are authorized to announce P. L. WARNER as a candidate for Criminal and Common Law Court Clerk, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention.
jan16 te

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN NORTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the 14th Civil District of Shelby county.
jan16 te

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs Editors Appeal*: You will please ann unce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,
A. WOODWARD.
jan15 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.
jan15 te
W. L. STEWART.

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as candidate for Register of Deeds for Shelby county at the ensuing March election.
jan15 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER, COL. JOHN C. MANNING, announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention.
jan12 te

E. W. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election.
jan11 te

I HEREBY announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomina ion of the Conservative Convention.
J. W. KING.
jan10-se7 te

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLISS as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE CONTAINING 8 rooms, a front and side porch, in a desirable neighborhood, on the corner of Poplar and Orleans streets, fronting on Orleans. Inquire at 148 Adams street.
feb9 tf
MARTIN DALY.

FOR REST—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF John T. Taylor, deceased, on Adams street, near Mr. Stubb's. Large out and garden patches. Rent low.
W. H. CHERRY,
ja21 tf Administrator.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.—THAT BEAUTIFUL Residence, situated one mile east of the city, on Germantown road. The improvements consist in a good frame Dwelling seven Rooms, Dining Room, Pantry, Smoke-house and stable, with ample room for laborers and stock; 62 acres of the best land in the country—6 acres in orchard, a good garden set in strawberries and raspberries and other needful things. Stock, wagons and farming implements for sale on the place. Also, corn, fodder and hay. Address JAMES M. WHITE, 459 Main street.
jan28 tf

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 220 Front street.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM with board, at Mrs. Dr. George C. Gray's, 86 Court street.
dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Bayou avenue, 1½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant.
PARTEE & HARBERT,
dec31 tf 14 Monroe street.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 341 Main street.
dec10

FOR RENT.—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street.
nov21 tf

FOR RENT.—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct4 tf
J. W. PAGE, Jr.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-FIVE (25) FINE MULES. Raffin, Finney & Co., have for sale (25) fine MULES—large. Call at Lee Block, on Union street, up-stairs, Rooms No. 1 and 12.
feb14 tf

FOR SALE.—I will sell, at auction, on the 18th inst., the following Lots in Fort Pickering: Lots 2 and 3 block 11; Lots 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 block 17; Lots 34 and 35 block 41. Terms half cash, balance in 12 months, with notes retained. Sale on the premises between 11 and 1 o'clock.
JAMES ALEXANDER.
February 13, 1868. febl3 3t

FOR SALE—On reasonable terms, one-half interest in the Southern Plow Works, No. 161 Madison street, Memphis. For particulars Inquire of D. F. MEYERS, at his law office, No. 279, Main street, Memphis.
febll 1w

FOR SALE.—The House and Lot in Kalamazoo, Tenn., owned by Mrs. E. Coffee, opposite the Episcopal Church. Said lot has on it two dwelling houses and an office. Can be occupied by one or two families. Has been newly shingled, plastered and papered since the war. There is a good well of water, kitchen, smoke-house and excellent garden spot. Terms, three thousand dollars, one thousand cash, the balance in eighteen months. Address MRS. E. COFFEE, University Place, Franklin county, Tennessee.

FOR SALE.—A first class 20-HORSE POWER ENGINE, Portable Boiler, and No. 1 Saw Mill, in complete order Also, a first class GRIST MILL, will be sold low. Inquire at No. 42 Front street, or at No. 55 Union street, Memphis.
jan26 2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Malone (or old Hall) Plantation, situated on the Mississippi river, a few miles below Sunflower Landing, Mississippi. Six or seven hundred acres in cultivation, good farming implements, plantation head plow stock, and 1000 to 1500 bushels corn. This is one of the highest plantations on the river. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, No. 14 Monroe street.
jan26 1m

FOR SALE.—BOLIVAR, Tenn. Lot No. 9 Original Survey, Bolivar Tennessee. Will be sold very low for cash or secured paper. Address
R. W. WOOD,
jan21 2w Bolivar, Tenn.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Loan of $2000 on improved unincumbered City Property. Address A., Bulletin office.
feb18 5 t

WANTED TO RENT.—A Cottage Residence containing four or five rooms and a kitchen, within a few minutes' walk of Court Square. Address W. J. M., Appeal office.
feb17

WANTED.—A graduate of the University of Virginia, in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, who has had the experience of eight years as a Teacher in Virginia, desires a position in a College or Academy, or as Principal of a School. Satisfactory references given, in Virginia and Tennessee. Address C. W. TEMPLE, care Col. Jos. R. Mosby, Somerville, Tenn.
feb2 2w

WANTED.—A NO. 1 COTTON PLANTATION. I desire to exchange a well-improved suburban Residence, 2½ miles from Memphis, for a good Cotton Plantation. Mississippi or Arkansas river lands preferred. Must be above overflow. Address U. S. A., care Hugh A. Garland, Memphis, Tenn.
jan21 tf

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two or three squares of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, besides Kitchen and servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office.
jan16 tf

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five or six miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address J. P. GOODIN,
dec3 1m Senatobia, Miss.

WANTED, a situation as Book keeper by a young man. Will work cheap, or do anything. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office.
dec22 tf

WANTED—"MARY J. ——" by her husband, JAMES ——, now and whilst she was a "maiden," the daughter of Wm. Harrison, Patterson, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 31st of May, 1856. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address D. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 18.
jan2

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to
No. 386 Front Row, over
The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.
Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.
G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.
H. F. HECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.
E. D. COBB, Agent,
se24 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

LILLY BROS.,

Corner Second and Union Sts.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES, Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc. We keep constantly on hand the best quality and choicest brands of all goods in our line, both foreign and domestic, and sell at lowest rates for cash. All family supplies delivered promptly, free of charge.
LILLY BROS.,
Cor. Second and Union streets.
feb9 1m New Court building.

W. P GRAY,

DRUG STORE,

No. 59 Adams Street.
ALL kinds of Drugs, Toilet articles, Perfumery, etc. Prescriptions carefully prepared, both day and night.
jan5 1m

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED, EITHER BY note or account, to the firm of P. I. Huette & Co., are hereby notified to come forward immediately and make payment, or they will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. All creditors are also hereby notified to present their claims for adjustment.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Through Mail (daily)	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Corinth and Grand Junction Accommodation (daily)	2:55 p.m.	2:00 p.m
Somerville Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	9:27 p.m.	10:00 a.m
	8:40 a.m.	5:00 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 273 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.
223

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m
Night Express	5:30 p.m.	1:50 p.m
Freight, daily, save Sunday	3:15 p.m.	5:45 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 267½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily except Sunday	4:40 p.m.	4:40 p.m.
Night Express, daily except Sunday	1:50 a.m.	2:00 a.m.
Freight, daily, save Sunday	3:15 p.m.	5:45 a.m.

C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. jan

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12:45 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 3:15 p.m.
All stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:15 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at **No. 13 Jefferson street.**

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 11 Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times.

Bills Lading Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

Directory of Conservative Colored Men Wanting Employment.

MARENGO JOHNSON, (Want to work on a Bridge) MONTOE PARHAM,
BRILEY MITCHELL, Barber,
DENNIS NOTREES, house servant or steward,
BRITTON HINES, old and faith ul house servant.
WM. HUTCHINS, EDW CRAWFORD,
EDW SEWARD, MONTOE PARHAM,
SAM CROGHAN, WM FOSTER,
HARVEY BROWN, JOHN POOL,
JAMES NEWTON.

BARBERS TO BE PATRONIZED.
NED ADAMS, 337½ Main street.
NICK ALEXANDER 4 Jeffer on street.
WILLIAM DE MOSS, 15½ Court street.

Bill Heads Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Wolf, who was assaulted in the Webster Block on Saturday night and shot in the thigh, is recovering from his wound.

LOOK TO IT.—Closing Bankrupt sale commencing at 10 a.m., at 310 Main street. Large stock of hosiery, shirts, ladies' underwear, store fixtures and a splendid safe. A. S. Levy, auctioneer.

IN QUOD.—James Mitchell was taken in tow by Detective Hastings yesterday, charged with robbing James Carroll of the sum of $370 on the circus boat Cossa. He will have a hearing to day.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A man with a white skin, but evidently of a black and thievish disposition, was lodged in prison yesterday, charged with pocket-picking. The case will be ventilated to-day by the proper authorities.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—A warrant was issued by Mr. Justice Glisson, yesterday, charging one C. C. Robbins with attempting to rob Albert Godsey of his stamps. He will be examined to-day, and, if found guilty, will be sent up.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—A negro, called Edward Willis, was arrested yesterday, charged with disturbing services in a church on the New Raleigh road on Sunday last. The crime is a serious one, and the accused will be brought before Mr. Justice Glisson to-day.

THE BEST IN MARKET.—At the foot of Market street, 250 cords all Ash and Hickory, all split wood. Geo. Lore & Co. promise better measure than any one. J. C. Edwards will be found on hand to retail same. Leave orders with Bigley & Mellersh for *wood* that is *wood*.

NINTH WARD AND FIFTEENTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.—Mr. Sears will meet you at Mr. Ford's new house, opposite the Baptist Church, Chelsea, on Wednesday evening the 19th inst, at 7½ o'clock, to give you your registration papers. All entitled to them will come prepared.

HORSE STOLEN.—On Sunday night some of the numerous gang of stock thieves, who are in and about the suburbs, stole from the stable of Edward Holmes, who resides four miles out on the Raleigh road, a valuable bay horse.

As far as can be ascertained, the animal is clean gone.

JUSTICE WALTON'S COURT.—In this Court yesterday the two negroes, named Jordan Ainsley and Pete Wilkins, charged with grand larceny, were sent to a higher court for trial, in default of bonds to the amount of two thousand dollars each. The 'Squire dispenses justice with an even hand.

ASSAULTING WITH A RAZOR.—A difficulty occurred on the levee about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, between two of the recently enfranchised, named George Murrell and Harry Jones, when the former drew a razor and attempted to wound the latter. George was arrested, and will have an interview with Justice Glisson to-day.

Bills Lading Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

LARCENY.—Two sable denizens of South Memphis, named Squire Brown and Dan James, were committed to the County Jail yesterday on a process issued by Justice Black, on charges of larceny. It is to be hoped these thieves will receive their just reward.

MEAT THIEVES.—The meat store of Mr. Joe Olland, one of our most enterprising citizens, was entered yesterday morning and two porkers, with a quarter of beef, stolen. The desk was ransacked. No money being found, the papers were set on fire. Want of air prevented a general conflagration on the premises.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—One of the gay and festive Brownlow voters, whose sable parients named him after one of the greatest men ever produced in the United States, charged with stealing a gold watch from a house in Fort Pickering, was sent up by Justice Hall, the accused not being able to give the required bonds for his appearance.

PERSONAL.—Our personal friend Jas. J. Venable, of the Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Ala., is in town, and putting up at the Gayoso. Jim is as rosy and handsome as ever.

"We highly esteemed fellow-townsman Gen. N. B. *Forrest*, is now sojourning at the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville.

STEALING WATCHES ETC.—On Saturday night last, while the family of Mr. Jack Walsh (who keeps a grocery on the corner of Promenade and Front st reet(s) were at supper, the house was entered by a side door, and robbed of one silver and three gold watches, three dollars in coin and sixteen dollars in Mr. Spinner's autographs. The thieves, as usual, got away.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—On Saturday night John Casey, an Irishman, who had been shaking his nervous system by too much of a good thing, called at Dr. Tolles' office, on Gayoso street, to procure medicine to steady his nerves. Dr. Tolles, who is a leading Radical of the colored persuasion, mixed a dose which did the business for Casey, for he incontinently died, and his body was conveyed to the cemetery and deposited in a vault, for the time. Two negroes, who after ward partook of small doses of the same medicine, were made excessively sick. These circumstances induced Dr. Purnell to try the physic on a dog, and the soul of the poor canine speedily took its flight. Coroner W. B. Cotton is investigating the matter, and is determined to sift it thoroughly. A post mortem examination of Casey's remains will doubtless take place and the mystery properly explained, whether or not the medicine of Dr. Tolles is too potent.

CHEAP PRINTING.—The APPEAL Job Office has now facilities for turning out all kinds of mercantile printing at lower rates than it can be done at any other office in the city.

CITY MATTERS.

Called Meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen—Health Matters, Etc., Etc.

A called meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon at the Exchange Building. Present: Acting Mayor McDavitt, Chairman Swayne, Aldermen Glancey, Johnson, Joyce, Cartwright, Holst, O'Donnell, Cicalla, Raffin, Renner, Lemon and Moffatt.

Judge Swayne announced that the Board was called together for the purpose of hearing a report from the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, and to pass upon some other matters which it was important to act upon.

City Attorney Morgan then proceeded to read an act amendatory to the city charter.

Alderman Johnson thought that so far as it applies to delinquent tax-payers this law ought to take effect at once.

City Attorney Morgan would wish to state to the Board that he thought this might be done, but on reflection he thought it would be better not, as it would disjoint the whole matter.

Alderman Moffatt thought it better to do so. Let the consolidation take place in 1869, but put in a section which will force the collection of back taxes. If not, the tax-payers could do this year as they have been doing. If this section is not incorporated, it would do the city no good for the next ten or eleven months, and he moved its reference back to the Committee to incorporate in the act such a section. The motion was put and carried.

In a few minutes the document was reported back, with a proviso, covering the point made, and unanimously adopted.

Alderman Moffatt moved that the chairman of the Board proceed at once to Nashville and endeavor to get it passed.

The Chairman said that he thought it would not be entirely convenient for him to do so, and would suggest that the attorney be selected in his place.

Motion put and carried.

Alderman Johnson, from the Hospital Committee, reported in favor of combining the two Dispensaries, and appointing two physicians—one for the northern and one for the southern part of the city; also that an apothecary be appointed to take charge of the dispensary. The salary of the apothecary to be $100 per month; physician for northern part, $125; for southern, who shall be Health Officer, $150 per month.

Alderman Glancey opposed the report, and insisted that one dispensary would never do.

Alderman Cartwright: As a member of the Committee I have a word to say. The city is now paying $750 a month to these physicians, and the report reduces it more than half. The report was received.

Alderman O'Donnell did not think it advisable now to make a change. The cost of breaking up these dispensaries and establishing a new one would cost the city more than to continue them, for they will have to be established again when the sickly season commences, which will soon be upon us.

Alderman Moffatt wanted to know the cost of fitting up dispensaries.

Alderman Johnson thought it best that the dispensaries should not be abolished, but if they were the best plan would be to let the doctors prescribe for the patients and let them get it put up at any drugstore they please. He was opposed to favoritism, and if the dispensaries were abolished he should certainly favor this plan. Report lost and laid on the table.

Alderman Raffin submitted the bonds of Col. M. C. Gallaway as City Printer, and the report was adopted.

Alderman Raffin submitted a petition which he wished referred to a committee, and asked that he be not put upon said committee. The petition was in regard to the establishment of a soup house. The Chair appointed as said committee Aldermen Moffatt, Cicalla and Cartwright.

Alderman O'Donnell: A resolution suspending the Health Officer for the present.

Alderman Raffin moved that it lay upon the table, which was not seconded.

Alderman Moffatt said that it was all out of order, the office was created by ordinance and could not be abolished by resolution.

Alderman O'Donnell: Then I will frame it into an ordinance.

An ordinance introduced by Mr. Johnson, in favor of giving the Chief of Police the power heretofore conferred upon the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Alderman Moffatt introduced a resolution in regard to the enforcement of rule 18 for the governance of the Board, fining them for non-attendance, etc Carried.

Alderman Moffatt introduced an amendment to the 5th section of the market ordinance.

It passed on its first reading, and objections being made thereto, Alderman Moffatt was called to the chair, and Judge Swayne proceeded to address the Board in favor of the measure, and after his remarks, O'Donnell withdrew his objection, and the ordinance passed its final reading.

Ald. O'Donnell introduced the ordinance doing away with the Health Officer, which was referred to the Hospital Committee.

Alderman Renner: A resolution instructing the City Attorney to inquire whether the county of Shelby owes the city money, and ought we to have it.

City Attorney: The matter was referred to me once before, and is now under process of adjustment.

Alderman Renner: A resolution that the money paid for the treatment of marines be applied strictly to the use of the Hospital.

The Board thereupon adjourned until the next regular meeting.

A MAN STRIKES A WOMAN.—On Sunday night about 10 p.m., a "fuss" occurred in a house in the upper part of the city known as "the Iron Clad." The circumstances, as detailed to us, were about these: A man named Hood Morris, a former favorite of one of the inmates, on whom he had lavished for some time the most profuse attentions and expenditures, paying for his clothing, and when he was sick nursing and tending him, defraying his bills, amounting to several hundred dollars, was chief actor. As of course of true love never did run smooth," a rupture occurred between them, and she smiled on him no more. On Sunday evening he repaired to the house and sought a reconciliation, but she was obdurate, and would not be propitiated. Believing that the lady proprietress of the mansion had been instrumental in accomplishing the estrangement, he turned his batteries on her, and after words came blows "fast and furious," in which the proprietress was badly injured and the sight of one of her eyes endangered. He drew a pistol, which he flourished, and when she retired to procure a corresponding weapon Morris was prevailed upon to withdraw before the police were called in—or at least before they arrived at the scene of action. Morris was subsequently arrested and held to bail for his appearance in the sum of $2000. The combative individual had borrowed a fine ring from the landlady, which he had *lost*, which may have had some bearing on the row; but as the whole matter will be subject to investigation, it is as well to leave further particulars to be then developed. The injured party was too unwell to be present yesterday in court, and Morris gave the required bail for his appearance. An examination will probably take place in a day or two.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—On Saturday night John Casey, an Irishman, who had been shaking his nervous system by too much of a good thing, called at Dr. Tolles' office, on Gayoso street, to procure medicine to steady his nerves. Dr. Tolles, who is a leading Radical of the colored persuasion, mixed a dose which did the business for Casey, for he incontinently died, and his body was conveyed to the cemetery and deposited in a vault, for the time. Two negroes, who after ward partook of small doses of the same medicine, were made excessively sick. These circumstances induced Dr. Purnell to try the physic on a dog, and the soul of the poor canine speedily took its flight. Coroner W. B. Cotton is investigating the matter, and is determined to sift it thoroughly. A post mortem examination of Casey's remains will doubtless take place and the mystery properly explained, whether or not the medicine of Dr. Tolles is too potent.

CHEAP PRINTING.—The APPEAL Job Office has now facilities for turning out all kinds of mercantile printing at lower rates than it can be done at any other office in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW MEMPHIS.—There was a large audience at the New Memphis last night to witness the great *Black Crook*. The performance passed off smoothly, and the various scenes, the Amazon March and tableaux, did not fail to please.

VARIETIES.—The constant change in the performances, and their excellence, combining humor, grace and agility, secure excellent houses and pleased audiences. Misses Helen DeVere, Sallie Eldridge and Lizzie Wheeler, and the agile and graceful Lamereaux, are the principal cards.

THE CIRCUS.—Jno. Robinson's circus will remain in town for two days more. They continue to play to good houses.

DRAMATIC RESUME.—The New Memphis Theater was closed in the early part of the week for preparations to produce the *Black Crook*, which has drawn immense audiences. The interest to see the splendid spectacle continues unabated. It will hold the stage during the present week.

At St. Louis the great German tragedienne Janauschech closed her engagement at the Varieties Friday evening. Mr. Forrest played "Lear" at DeBar's on Thursday evening.

The Wallack-Davenport company had a benefit with *The School for Scandal* at Wall's Opera House, Washington, on Monday evening last. We give the cast: "Charles Surface," J. W. Wallack; "Joseph," E. L. Davenport; "Sir Peter," Bradley; "Crabtree," Placide; "Backbite," Barron; "Moses," Rea; "Lady Teazle," Miss Reignolds; "Mrs. Candour," Mrs. J. W. Wallack; "Lady Sneerwell," Miss Nichols; "Maria," Miss Morell.

Harry Gossin appeared in Washington two nights as "Alexis," in "*The Prisoner of State*." The *National Republican* says he "gave the highest satisfaction to the audience, and left an impression upon the play-goers of this city which, we trust, will be remembered as a favorable card whenever he may appear here or elsewhere professionally."

The Richings Opera Troupe are playing at the National Theater, Washington.

Dan. Bryant continues in his Irish characters at the St. Charles, New Orleans.

Edwin Adams played "Rover" at the New Orleans Varieties Wednesday evening. He surprised the critic of the *Picayune* by his excellent acting.

The Lotti Opera Troupe continues to do a fine business at the New Orleans National. Frederici is a great card there, as she was here, and Himmer is specially popular. Lotti continues indisposed.

There was to be an immense Democratic meeting at the St. Charles Theater last evening.

The St. Nicholas is the only place of amusement now open at Nashville.

They are still playing *Under the Gaslight* at Louisville, although "positively the last week" has been several times announced.

The Florences are at Cincinnati, drawing well.

The Louisville *Democrat* says: "Mr. Sam Drake, the well-known actor of the West, starts for New York to-day. He intends to bring his nieces, Miss Blanche Chapman and Miss Ella Chapman, before the public. The mere mention of their pedigree will be sufficient to establish their success. They are the great grand-children of Sam. Drake, sr., the veteran of the stage; they are the grandchildren of Mrs. A. Drake, undoubtedly the greatest actress of the age, and are the children of Harry Chapman and Julia Drake Chapman, one of the pride of Kentucky. We predict a brilliant future for these offsprings of genius."

The New York *Post* says: Mr. Joseph Jefferson has the reputation of being one of the most financially successful members of the theatrical profession. A large proportion of his wealth was acquired years since in Australia and California. His profits at present average two thousand dollars a week. The "season" is about thirty weeks. His average is three thousand dollars a week if his new theater will not be finished until December. In the interval it is rumored that he will fill an engagement at Pike's Opera House, in this city.

Among the other actors who are earning good incomes are Mr. J. E. Owens, whose receipts are $1000 a night; Mr. Barney Williams, who has already amassed a handsome fortune, and who averages $800 a week, with Mrs. Barney Williams as much more in the season; John Brougham, who makes about $800 a week; Mrs. Lander, the same. J. E. Murdock is also very wealthy. Miss Maggie Mitchell, who is always, and has been from the first, very successful, makes about $1500 a week; Lotta, the next most successful actress, a sprightly little bit of "quicksilver," who has begun into celebrity only within the past two years, makes about $900 a week; J. S. Clarke, about the same, or possibly about $1000; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, $500; E. L. Davenport, $500; J. W. Wallack, $500; Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, $500; Edwin Adams, $500; J. H. Hackett, $500; Miss Laullie Western, $500; Mr. and Mrs. Florence, $500.

A Paris correspondent of a Northern journal relates the following unique occurrence: Last Saturday, at a well-known public *danseuse* in the most unscrupulous style, presuming on the success of the very slightly draped beauties who have figured in the most popular plays and ballets of the past year, had the audacity to make her appearance at the opera ball arrayed only in flesh-colored tights and a sash. Her entrance was greeted with a formidable yell—she was pounced upon by a dozen pairs of strong arms, held aloft, and tossed from group to group, above the heads of the motley throng, and thus paraded through the vast ball-room, amid the jeers, hooting and insulting comments of the crowd. The wretched creature, her slight trapping torn off and her ill-advised defiance of the very limited decencies of the place thus summarily avenged, wept, shrieked and prayed to be set down on her feet; but her tormenters were pitiless, and it was not till she had thus been forced to make the round of the hall, amid the hooting of all about her, that she was at last rescued by the police and enabled to effect her escape from the building.

FINE PRINTING.—The APPEAL Job Office now turns out as *fine* printing as any office in the Southwest, and at the LOWEST RATES.

THE Tennessee Petro Oil Company's office is in the Irving Block, No. 258 Second street. Rosenbaum & Co.'s stove and oil depot.

GO TO M. WOLF & CO.'S, 230 Main street, for Dress Trimmings, Braids, Perfumery and notions, who are offering still greater bargains in goods purchased at the bankrupt sales.
febl6 1w

INFANTICIDE.—Coroner Cotton was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a negro child about two weeks old who was found in a water closet, in Colwell's building on Gayoso street, between Second and Third. The jury did not come to any satisfactory conclusion, but it is supposed that the mother, Tennessee Somers, is guilty of killing the child.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received the Police News, Police Gazette, Harpers' Weekly, Last Sensation, Sunday Mercury, Frank Leslie, Kelly's Weekly, Saturday Night, Scientific American, Round Table, New York Weekly, Southern Opinion, Demorest's Magazine for March. Emmons & Son keep the very latest papers in the city. Emmons & Son's is the place to buy your books and papers. Call on them.

FINE CORSETS, $1 25; Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 to $3 per dozen; Fine Ladies' Hose, $2 to $3 a dozen; Gentlemen's Half Hose, $1 50 to 2 50 per dozen, at M. Wolf & Co.'s, 230 Main street.
febl6 1w

Books and Stationery, a large and well selected stock at Geo. Pattison & Co., 317 1-2 Main street.

BADLY INJURED.—Mr. Porter Essig, who is favorably known by the habitues of the Court Recess saloon, met with a serious accident on Sunday evening. It appears that as two street cars were passing each other, on Main street, Mr. Essig jumped from one and attempted to get on the other, but stumbled and partially fell. The driver held up as soon as possible, but not in time to prevent Mr. Essig from being seriously injured by the passing car. He was badly bruised in the chest and left shoulder. It is said that he will recover.

FOR good ash wood, go to Bigley, Mellersh & Co., coal dealers. feb6 tf

APPEAL JOB OFFICE.

Cheap and Fine Printing.

As we are anxious to draw to our Job Office a large amount of work, we invite those who have work to be done to examine our specimens and the corresponding prices. Having every requisite facility, we are determined that no work done in the city (or anywhere else) shall exceed in beauty of style and workmanship that which is executed at the APPEAL Job Office. At the reduced and moderate prices established for all work executed by us, it will require a large amount to be remunerative. We, therefore, offer no apology for requesting those having work to be executed to bring it to our establishment, where they can have the advantages of all the latest styles of type, presses, etc., together with the very highest achievements of the printing art.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—*T. J. Latham, Register, etc.*—Attorneys in the following cases will take notice that the petitions are incorrect in form, and nothing will be done in them until the same are corrected:

Christopher C. Sharp.
Joseph B. Whitley.
Hain Lemonon.

A meeting of the creditors in the case of Wm. C. Murchison was had on yesterday, and W. Y. Cirode appointed Receiver. Ten petitions in bankruptcy were filed on Saturday last.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*George W. Waldran, Judge.*—The *scire facias* docket will be called on Wednesday. On Thursday the trial of criminal cases will commence.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge, etc.*—On yesterday Thos. L. Somerville was discharged, the indictment being found defective. The charge was robbery. He was held in custody to answer a new indictment for the same offense. The State docket will continue to be called to-day. Motions will be heard every morning before the trial of causes.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.*—The following decrees and orders were entered of record on yesterday:

Wynn vs Overton, final decree.
Logan vs May, order of reference.
Dickens vs Dickens, interlocutory order.
Hull vs Vanderville, report confirmed.
Busby vs Peters, final decree.
Selby vs Daly, report confirmed.
Terrell vs Graham, final decree.
McKinney vs Hogg, s order of sale.
Wetherly vs Dixon.
Vacero vs Memphis Theater Company.
Looney vs Pleasonteville.
Mooney vs Eaton et al.
L. fwich vs Hamilton.
1238 Ivey vs Proch.
1039 Woerner vs Bankers.
1060 Feick " "
1080 Maier " "
1042 Meier " "
1041 Lecroix " "

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day at 10 o'clock a.m. in the case of Nichol, adm'r, vs. Dunn.

LAW COURT—*James F. Pierce, Judge.* The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

Mays vs Zolgler & Co.
31 Smith vs Duvall, Algeo & Co.
32 "smith vs Duvall Algeo & Co.
33 Shipp ith vs McKe.n, admr.
34 Davis vs Claiborne.
35 Estelle & Wilson vs Rocco.
36 Rice vs Union city.
37 Williams et al. and O. R. R. Co.
38 Burr, trustee, et al, vs Feits, admr's.
39 Jones vs Little.
40 Wylie vs Fawkes.
41 Brown vs Pearson.
42 Neely vs Pierce.
43 Coleman vs Bickford.
44 Bender vs Burch.
45 Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis vs Austin.
46 Tucker vs Moore et al.
47 Hoffman vs Stewart.
48 Shannon (Dewey's Clerk et al.
49 Fletcher vs Shirley.
50 Mead & Hunt vs Maury et al.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm Hunter, Judge.* Last evening a jury was sworn in the case of the State vs. Marre. The names of the jurors are: J. S. Dyer, Joseph Tappianna, John McMahon, Joseph Boggianno, M. Danielson, N. H. Henry, John Rudolph, Thomas McCowill, William Mooney, J. L. Willeford, W. Cohen, J. P. Murphy. The examination of witnesses will commence this morning.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Notice to the Public.

I was arrested on Saturday night about 12 o'clock and brought to the police station, on Adams street. About 1 or 2 o'clock Sunday morning I was brought up-stairs into the office of the police station, and confronted with Col. Beaumont, who addressed me as a G—d d—d son of a b—h, and wished to know if I knew who shot David Wolff, and to tell him how it occurred, etc. I informed him I knew nothing about it. He then caught me by the sleeve, turned me around, shoved me and kicked me down stairs, calling me everything that was mean and filthy. I remonstrated with him, telling him that I was not guilty, and knew nothing of the affair. He then pulled out his pistol and threatened me, placed me in a corner, and drove me down stairs. In about two hours they brought me up again. Col. Beaumont was still there, and I was questioned the same as before, received the same treatment from him, both by abuse and blows, and was forced to submit to the same. Again, about five o'clock on Sunday morning I was brought there again. I still found Beaumont there; was asked by him if I was John C. Creighton's friend. I said I was. He said that was no credit. I again at this time received the same treatment as before. I wish to state to the community that, as far as my guilt of no offense, as an examination into the case will establish. As far as the charge of Col. Beaumont that I am a scoundrel is concerned, I wish to state that were we out doors, upon an equal footing, I would soon make him know the falsity of his statement. A man that would strike and kick his priso

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, February 17, 1868.

Currency was easier to-day. Several large remittances arrived since the close of business on Saturday, and most of our discount houses were enabled to deal more liberally in exchange. We heard that one or two houses were taking Eastern sight from regular customers at ¼c discount, but the prevailing rate is ¾ on all points except New Orleans, which is taken at ⅛c off on sight bills and 1¼c on fifteen days. Selling at par on New York, and on New Orleans at ⅛c premium.

Exchange was taken last week covering 9300 bales of cotton, which at $80 per bale would foot up $744,000, of which amount one bank alone took $521,000.

The coin market was very quiet here to-day. Large lots have been out of the question for months, and few dealers are enabled to get up a respectable lot for shipment oftener than once or twice a week. The opening rate in New York was 140¾, closing at 141¾. A margin of about 2c is retained between ours and New York quotations.

City scrip is dull. There are no buyers in the market, and it is difficult to learn the views of even a dealer upon the value of this money. Round lots can be bought at 40c, though brokers hold at 44 to 46c. They will not offer more than 38c for a lot when presented.

County warrants are dull and nominal. We quote selling at 60 to 65c.

Police warrants are in active demaud at 80 to 82c buying. Selling at 85c.

There is very little doing in stocks or bonds, owing to the stringency of the money market. The only sales reported was one of twenty shares in the First National Bank in this city at $150 per share.

The Liverpool cotton market was active and excited to-day at the opening; Uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9¼d; selling to arrive at 8¾d. At 5 p.m. the market was buoyant, with Uplands, 9¼ to 9¼d; Orleans, 9¾ to 9¼d; to arrive, 9¼. The sales for the day ran up to 30,000 bales, which is, we believe, the largest of any one day for years, if it was ever before equalled. In the New York market, at the opening holders were asking an advance, with buyers cautious, and within an hour that market became so much excited that quotations could not be given with accuracy. Holders were asking 1c higher. At noon the excitement continued and prices were unsettled; Uplands, 22¼c; Orleans, 23½c; Good Middlings, 24c. At 2 p.m. the demand was active at full prices; Low Middlings, 22½c; Uplands, 22¾ to 23c; Good Middlings, 24½c. Quotations were not given at the close. Sales for the day, 7000 bales. Our market was firm but quiet previous to the receipt of Eastern advices, but became excited during the day, and prices advanced until at the close holders were asking 22 to 22½c for Middlings. We could learn of no sales at the outside figures. The day's transactions were large, including one tasker of 800 bales, which ran from Low Middling to Middling, and sold at 21½c. Sales for the day were made, as near as we could get at the market in its present excited state, as follows:

Ordinary	18 @ 20
Good Ordinary	18½@19
Low Middling	20 @20¼
Middling	21 @21¼
Strict Middling	22 @22½
Good Middling	23 @23½

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, February 17, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,030
Received to-day	2,502	
Received previously on	200,266	202,828
		203,858
Exported to-day	812	
Exported previously	172,123	176,972
Stock on hand and at presses		26,886

Business was active yesterday. There is but little change to note in prices. The Silver Moon, from Cincinnati, brought in a light addition to the stock of meats but prices are equally as firm as on Saturday. We quote corn in store at 90 to 95c. There is none on the landing, where one small lot sold readily at 85c. Oats are scarce and firm at 90 to 95c for white, while black seed oats are held at 95c to $1. Bran, $38 to $40 per ton. Hay, dull at $19 to $20. Cornmeal is held at $4 50 to $4 75. Mess Pork is firm at $25 to $25 50; Rump, $19 to $20. Bacon Clear Sides, 14½ to 14¾c; Shoulders, 12 to 12½c; Bulk Clear Sides, 13 to 13½c; Clear Rib, 12¾ to 13c; Rib, 12½c; Shoulders, 10½ to 10¾c; Plain Hams, 15½; Sugar-cured Hams, 16 to 18½c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c. Lard in kegs, 15 to 15¾c; in tierces, 14¼c. Chickens dull at $4 00 to 5 00. Eggs, 30 to 32½. Turkeys, $12 to $15. India bagging, 22 to 24c; machine, 23 to 25c; hand, nominal. Choice Western butter, 38 to 40c; good, 30 to 35c. Western Reserve cheese, English dairy, 15½ to 16c; factory, 16½ to 17c. Rio coffee, 21 to 26c; Java, 40 to 42c. Mackerel, No. 1 kits, $2 75 to 3 00; No. 2, $2 50 to 2 75; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. Louisiana molasses, 90c to $1 in bbls. Sugars, firm at $4 00 to 5 00 per barrel. Kanawha salt; $3 25 to 3 50 per barrel; sack, $3 to 3 25. Tar, per dozen kegs, $6 to 7 50. Sugars, crushed and powdered, 19 to 20c. Coffee, 17 to 18c; brown, 14 to 17c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 50 to 75c. Whisky is firm at $1 60 to $2 25 for common.

The Stock market is poorly supplied with beeves; choice are held at 5 to 6c gross; common, 3 to 4c. Sheep, 13 to 15c. Live hogs are very scarce; they would sell readily at 9 to 10c; dressed are firm at 12 to 12½c.

R. G. CRAIG & CO.,
SEED STORE,
379 Main Street,
JACKSON BLOCK, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Garden Seed, Grass Seed, Garden Implements, Fertilizers.

CRAIG'S SEED STORE,
379 Main street, Jackson Block,
jan28 3m Memphis, Tenn.

University of Louisiana---Medical Department.

FACULTY:

A H CENAS, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES JONES, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
WARREN STONE, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
T G RICHARDSON, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
J W MALLET, PH.D., Professor of Chemistry.
SAMUEL M BEMISS, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
STANFORD E CHAILLE, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
FRANK H LYNCH, M.D., Professor pro tem of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

DEMONSTRATORS OF ANATOMY.

WM C NICHOLS, M.D., C J BICKHAN, M.D.

The Thirtieth Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin November 16th, and end in the following March. Preliminary lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th, at which time also the new and extensive rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened. The facilities of the school, heretofore unsurpassed, have, by the liberality of the State Legislature, been greatly increased during the past season, so that now every student has attached to the Practical Department, in which students are taught to observe for themselves the facts set forth in the lecture room.

Fees for all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, (paid but once) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10. Payment required in advance. For further information address PROF. S. M. BEMISS,
Acting Dean.
jan1 1m

AUER & CO.,

TAKE pleasure to announce to their numerous friends and patrons, that they again have opened at No. 23 North Court Square, their large stock of Flowers, Shrubbery, Bulbs, Seeds, recently added to this establishment, and now in their garden, which is near the city on the State Line road.

All who wish to decorate their Windows, Gardens and Lawns with Nature's beauties, are invited to call at their establishment, which is equal to any in this country, and will be sold at very low figures.

All Seeds sold, whether in bloom or otherwise, will be warranted to be as represented.

All orders for Bouquets, laying out of Gardens, and planting Shrubbery or Fruit Trees will be promptly attended to.

All orders for Fruit Trees will be accepted and filled from the Elmwood Nursery, which is on the Pigeon Roost road near the city.
ja5

Receiver's Sale.

HAVING been appointed Receiver of the stock of goods at 221 Second street, I am prepared to sell the same, for cash, the assortment consisting in part of Blankets, Flannels, Linsey Goods, Jeans and Dress Goods, a full line of Knit Goods, and a large and complete stock of Notions.

JOHN MARTIN, JR., Receiver,
Memphis, January 16, 1868. feb9 1m

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Geo. W. Trotter, Bankrupt, District of West Tennessee—ss.

A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of

George W. Trotter,

Of the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Memphis, Tenn., in said District, on the 6th day of March, A.D., 1868, at 10 o'clock m., at the office of Thomas J. Latham (40 Main street), one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

W. T. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
By L. M. CURRIE, Deputy.
feb14 2t

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL
FOR 1868.

ALBERT PIKE
EDITOR

JNO. AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL, NOW IN ITS Twenty-Ninth Year, is offered to the reading public of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, it is believed, with superior inducements to any that have ever been presented to its numerous and rapidly increasing patrons. The stagnation in financial movements, the almost total cessation of trade, the paralysis in agricultural operations and the anomalous condition of political affairs, instead of counselling to inaction and discouraging enterprise and energy, should arouse our people to redouble their exertions, to extend their enterprise, and to rely with greater confidence and higher resolve upon their own indomitable and unquenchable courage and purpose. If there ever was a time when the people should be

Fully Aroused and Wide Awake,

it is in such an emergency as the present. The temptation is strong to despair, and to surrender to the influence of fear and an almost overwhelming oppression. If we listen to the voice of the Siren and give up to despair, we are lost—irrecoverably lost. It behooves one and all to be up and doing, "with a heart for every fate, still achieving, still pursuing," until the book of our destiny shall be closed. We should hear of no compromise to make with the opposing genius of decay and destruction, which is seeking to drag us down. We should meet the enemy at every stage and wage an aggressive warfare upon him, until we expel him from the land. Poverty comes upon our beloved land and upon our patriotic people "like an armed man." Like "an armed man" we must assail him—with the same will, determination and courage with which he marches upon our homes and hearthstones. In such an emergency,

THE NEWSPAPER

Is the great and potent weapon with which we must carry on the campaign. We might as well at once surrender to the foe as to abandon this agency, which is, in fact, the artillery arm, both for defense and attack, in such a warfare. This great moral and political agent can only be rendered efficient and successful with the countenance, support and material assistance of the people. Never was there so cheap an aid employed to defend the right and to crush the oppressor. A people who are not willing to sustain an auxiliary which may be so potently used to defend their rights, and which can be employed at so inconsiderable an expense, are in the last stage of decrepitude and decline. And so an individual, who may be

FOUND TO DECRY THE PRESS,

Which in all free governments is known to be the most powerful lever, in the service of good government, must be either too imbecile for a freeman or too corrupt to receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. It therefore happens that the people who sustain the Press with the greatest liberality and who rely upon its free utterance, with the highest confidence in its power to elicit the truth and defend the right, are always the freest and most independent people.

THE APPEAL FOR 1868

Proposes to meet the great questions which will arise, for the restoration of constitutional rule, with the weapons of

REASON, TRUTH AND HISTORY,

Stern, inflexible principle will be its guide in the future, as it has been heretofore. It is emphatically

FOR A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

For the Constitution as it was, and for the Enforcement of the Laws made in pursuance thereof. Its political tenets will not be subject to change by every breeze of popular revolution. It will adhere to the landmarks of the past, which is the only sure guide for the future. Its

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Department will keep pace with the wants of the public and the demands of business.

ITS LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Will chronicle all important events transpiring around us.

ITS NEWS

Will be carefully selected, with a view to post its readers in all the current events of the day.

ITS RIVER DEPARTMENT

Will give with fidelity such items as may be interesting or important to business men, and those who are depending on navigation for their movements or profit.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER

Will not be neglected in the hands of those who conduct it. And as a

MASONIC JOURNAL

It is valuable to all who take an interest in the discussion of the questions which are arising among the Fraternity. The MASONIC FEATURE is alone worth the price of subscription

Confident of an ability to meet every demand upon them, as a

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(And one copy Daily.)
(And two copies Daily.)

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CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay.
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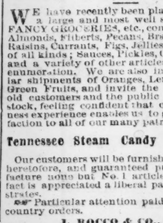

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Just received in Papers, Boxes or Bulk,
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WARD & LEGUERE,
Druggists,
Corner Main and Adams Streets,
OPPOSITE WORSHAM HOUSE.
ja5 1m

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,
Preserves, Jellies,
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—AND—
CONFECTIONERIES
IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of the largest and most selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and, by the night's landing of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that the long and extensive experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and think that we are appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrative.

☞ Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

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290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec10 2m

To CONSUMPTIVES.

It is authentically stated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood; there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion, and no disease where has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies.

Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectoration, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Throat, Bleeding from the Sides and Back, Emaciation, and general negative condition of the whole system.

Persons suffering from this fearful disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in possessing themselves of the proper Remedy in order that they may stay its ravages, and be restored to health. The

Rev. A. E. Wilson's

Prepared Prescription for the Cure of

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,

COUGHS, COLDS,

And all Throat and Lung Affections,

By the use of which he was restored to health in a few weeks, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and this dread disease, Consumption, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

This remedy is prepared from the original Recipe, chemically pure, by the Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Seventh street, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

A pamphlet containing the original prescription with full and explicit directions for preparation and successful treatment, with testimony of his case, with symptoms, experience and cure, can be obtained (free of charge) of Mr. Wilson, as above, or by calling on or addressing

G. W. JONES & CO., Druggists,
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NOT QUITE A MIRACLE!

—BUT A—

GREAT DISCOVERY.

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THIS improvement makes the cow give *twice as much Milk*. It makes the milk yield *double as much Butter* as the ordinary plan. Those ordinary, slipshod methods of how to make a *pound of Butter out of a pint of Sweet Milk*—go to shatter, no drugs used. It is *no humbug*, no *Yankee trick*.

The proprietor is a one-armed Confederate soldier, and wants this to be all the claims for it. He has also several other recipes of great value—

One to cure Toothache in one minute;
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A Vinegar Recipe that came from Brazil, supposed to be the best in the world.

All of the above recipes will be sent for the following low prices: The Milk and Butter recipes, all three, $2; either of the others, $1 each. Send your orders to W. L. FAMBRO,
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A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague.

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One-tenth payable on the 1st of January, 1869, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. The purchaser to construct, within a fixed time, improvements of a stipulated value;

Or, one-fourth cash, and the balance in ten equal annual payments, bearing interest, the purchaser to have the privilege of paying the amount of the principal of the debt, and in case of his death before the full settlement of the debt, the remainder of it to be canceled, and a fee simple deed to be made to his heirs;

Or, I will give a perpetual lease, the lessee paying an annual rent at the rate of ten per cent, on an agreed valuation, and having the privilege of buying the land at any time, by paying the amount of the valuation, but binding himself to construct thereon improvements of a stipulated value.

I will also lease for a term of five or ten years, to applicants able to give satisfactory references for good character, a certain quantity of the same tract of land, for cultivating which I will furnish the necessary fencing.

My RESIDENCE LOT, one of the handsomest and most eligibly situated of any in the vicinity of Fruit, and in the market, for cash, or on the usual time.

Apply to Messrs. SOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., or to myself at their office, 276 second st.
feb7 1m N. M. TREZEVANT.

Attachment Notice.

Wm. L. Capell vs. J. B. and Susan S. Thornton. Before me, James H. Borum, an Acting Justice of the Peace for Lauderdale county and State of Tennessee.

NOTICE is hereby given to the defendants in this cause that Wm. L. Capell, the plaintiff in this action, appeared before me, and makes oath that the defendants, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are about fraudulently to dispose of their property so as to avoid the payment of the plaintiff's debt, and has obtained the same; defendants are hereby notified to appear before me at the office on the 30th day of March, 1868, and defend the suit, or else the same will be taken as confessed.

JAMES H. BORUM, J. P.
This February 4th, 1868. feb14 law4w

SALT. SALT.

10,000 BARELS SALT—
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SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,
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—TO—
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We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

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MOLASSES, Etc.

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PRICE CURRENT,
Which they will be happy to furnish
Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.
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THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC
FOR 1868.

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History of the San Domingo Massacre,
A counterpart of which is about being enacted in the Southern States
The Almanac also contains full and official returns of the elections for this year, compared with previous ones; the most important Acts of Congress; Presidential Johnson's Vetoes Messages and Proclamations; Lists of Federal and State Officers and Members of Congress; Popular and Electoral Vote for President in 1860 and 1864; Statistical and other information in regard to Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Coal, Lumber, Merchant or mechanic.

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NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.
GROVESTEEN & CO.,
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THESE Instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, and a severe musical criticism, have vested them in the severest manner possible, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the thirteen years that we have manufactured Pianos, to make the *Best* of which we now is now in the United States and Europe, to give the identical same Piano that has stood our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other first-class Piano.

The tone of these Instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness, Power and Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its fullness, does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpracticed and to the most cultivated ear.

Every Piano leaving our Ware Rooms finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and lyre serpentine Bass richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep8 d&wly

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BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
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WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

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Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and public, and especially to those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage upon the firm before, He will supply these superior Instruments on the Trade Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the Patented Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving the most perfect Bottress, Warranted, Cast Iron frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are e egant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

☞ Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to
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With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.

Manufactory, 180 to 192 West Houston St., Depot, 100 Walden Lane, near Pearl st.
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BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

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It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The security will also distinguish the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, as the tightened cord of cat-gut which overlies the face and edge of the rubber and running the full length of the Cushion, which prevents the ball from buckling into the rubber and jumping from the tables the addition of the cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The Cat-gut Cushion has already been applied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Cavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

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Send for Illustrated Price List.

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THIS HOUSE IS STILL OPEN, AND HAS

Reduced Transient Board to $2 per Day.
Regular Board, $8 and $9 per Week.
Day Board, $6 50 per Week.

M. ALLEN, Proprietor.
Feb'y 6, 1868. feb7 law1w

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The *Herald's* advices from Japan, via San Francisco, contain the following: One of the Tycoon's palaces, at Jeddo, was burned down by Salzema's men, who afterwards lost one of his own. There was a severe fight, and official reports give 300 killed and wounded of Salzema's men, and sixty of the Government troops. The contending parties after wards had a naval engagement in sight of Yakohomo, where Salzema's vessel escaped. Salzema, Cochen and Loza surrendered to Ozaka, with their troops. The Tycoon's and Salzema's troops are now fighting in the streets of Jeddo. Salzema's palace was burned on the night of the 20th of January. Four hundred men were burned in it. The native town was on fire in four places, on the night of the 20th of January, but was fortunately extinguished, though seriously damaged.

Foreigners have been ordered by their Consuls not to go outside their settlements. Terrible mortality exists among foreigners at Hiago, twenty four having died in as many days.

Everything quiet at Ozaka.

A Shanghai special to the *Herald* of the 15th, via San Francisco the 16th, states that Yellow river has again inundated the north. Nothing but foreign engineering will restore them to their ancient solidity.

An explosion occurred at Weichang, opposite Hankow, in which three powder magazines and more than a hundred thousand lives were lost. No harm was done to European property.

The latest news received here respecting the Chinese rebellion is to the effect that the Imperialists have gained several victories over both the Niefes and Mohammedans.

It is rumored that a Mandarin has offered to erect and work a telegraph line from Shanghai to Noosung. If this be true, he will unconsciously give aid to the East Indian telegraph.

LONDON, February 16.—The New York *Herald's* special advices from the headquarters of the British army in Abyssinia, state that King Theodorus is at his camp near the palace of Magdala, where the English captives are confined. The Abyssinian monarch is said to be in a bad condition as a military point of view.

An engagement between the two armies is imminent, and very likely to take place at any moment. Few of the disaffected native Chiefs now acknowledge any fealty to Theodore.

Gobar Bar, ruler of the Tigra District, openly courts the favor of Maj-Gen. Napier. Gen. Napier fears this Chief, whose political character is bad. He aims at making a secret attack on him, and consequently delays any overtures of alliance with him, so as to hold him answerable for his future actions.

Thirty thousand British troops, of all classes, have been landed at Zaula. The advance of the Queen's army reaches within two days' march of Adiala, half way towards Magdala, where it is very probable the expected battle will take place.

Egyptians, with a contingent force embracing many Greeks, are now busy in Magdala as well as they use his caution, and still march on in a reckless manner, without the sanction of their superior officers.

The English army in the interior, numbering about 20,000 troops, has suffered considerably from the heat.

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

CHAS. M. HUNT. J. F. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Constantly on hand for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

ANALYSIS OF THE
RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS.

THE SCHEME FOR THE DISPOSITION OF the Mineral springs at Raleigh is before the public. That there may be no misunderstanding as to the properties of the water the analysis of five principal Springs is given to the public. Two of these springs, called the CAPITAL CHALYBEATE, CROCK and EUREKA, were analyzed by an eminent chemist of St. Louis Mr. Jno. Ulrici, and the remaining three Springs have been developed and named respectively, BAYLESS and MAGNOLIA. During the past summer the water of these Springs was submitted to Mr. Theo Hoerner, one of the most learned chemists in this country, for his report of the analysis, given below, was the work of time and labor, and considered by the profession to be the testimony of the very first physicians, has developed a combination of properties which, for curing the many diseases for which they are recommended, are unsurpassed by any mineral waters on the Continent.

BAYLESS OR BOX SPRING.

The following proportions of solid matter are contained in 10,000 grammes of this water:

1192 Protoearbonate of Iron,
Carbonate of Magnesia,
97 Carbonate of Manesia,
190 Chloride of Sodium,
521 Sulphate of Soda,
0.37 Sulphate Magnesia,
Silicate of Soda,
709 Organic Substances,
Traces of Silicate and Phosphate of Alumnia,
287 free Carbonic Acid, equivalent to 1368 cubic centimeter.

The largest amount of free Carbonic Acid in all the Springs of the Valley—specific gravity of these Springs, 998.

EUREKA SPRING.

190 Chloride of Sodium,
142 Sulphate of Soda,
97 Sulphate of Potassa,
41 Bicarbonate of Magnesia,
286 Protocarbonate of Iron,
201 Carbonate of Lime,
153 Sulphate of Alumina,
Free Carbonic Acid Gas, equivalent to 916.5 Cubic Centimeters, which serves also to keep in solution the various compounds with which it is partly united.

CROCK SPRING.

132 Chloride of Sodium,
128 Chloride of Potassium,
136 Chloride of Calcium,
8 Chloride of Magnesium,
141 Bicarbonate of Magnesium,
42 Protocarbonate of Iron,
178 Sulphate of Lime,
1055 Free Carbonic Acid, equivalent to 511 Cubic Centimeters.

Organic matter, with traces of Nitrogen.

This is the contents of solid matter in 10,000 grammes. The first mentioned analysis, specific gravity, 995.

MARBLE SPRING.

Specific gravity, 995. Calculation made on basis of 10,000 grammes.

193 Protocarbonate of Iron,
146 Carbonate of Soda,
214 Sulphate of Soda,
236 Sulphate of Potassa,
86 Sulphate of Alumina,
60 Carbonate of Lime,
459 Free Carbonic Acid, which is equivalent to 229 cubic centimeters, and is partly united with some of the salts, acting as theirs is present in the combination.

There is also traces of Magnesia in the form of a Bicarbonate.

These Waters are a specific in the following diseases: Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, General Debility, Kidney Affections, Dropsy, Scald Head, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Constipation, Periodical Headache, Lassitude, etc. They are a powerful Stomachic and Tonic. They are exceedingly valuable in all diseases of debility or broken down constitutions, produced by previous sickness or long habits of violation of the Physiological Laws

The Springs are now located, handsomely equited, and he who is so lucky as to draw either one of the premiums, will have no difficulty on his hands.

Any one who may have doubts upon the subject, can be satisfied by calling at this office, 280 Main street.

Price of Tickets, $5.
feb9 J. M. COLEMAN

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE Tax Book for the Forty-first Corporate Year has been made up as it affects the original eight wards of the city. Through the next ten days this book will be open for inspection and correction at Esquire Richards' office, in the Exchange Building. Property-holders in the Ninth and Tenth Wards are earnestly requested to furnish the Assessors with plans, plats and sub-divisions of lots in the two new Wards so that there may be no mistakes, in the enrollment or ownership, made in the assessment now in progress.

JOHN PARK,
JACOB WELLER,
L. J. DUPREE,
Assessors.
February 5, 1868.

ROBERT A. MOON,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission for selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. feb9

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator by the County Court of Shelby county upon the estate of William Brinkley, deceased, respectfully notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly certified, within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted to said estate will come forward and settle the same, at No. 14 Monroe street.

JOHN H. BRINKLEY, Adm'r.
February 9, 1868. feb11 law1w

KAVANAUGH & DECKER'S
BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

Cat-Gut Cushion,

Manufactured by KAVANAUGH & DECKER, and patented December 18, 1866. (See Scientific American, Vol. 16, No. 1.)

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The security will also distinguish the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, as the tightened cord of cat-gut which overlies the face and edge of the rubber and running the full length of the Cushion, which prevents the ball from buckling into the rubber and jumping from the tables the addition of the cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The Cat-gut Cushion has already been applied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Cavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best makes, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker are the only agents in this country for Key's Cue Cement adjudged by competent authorities to be the best Cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner of Centre and Canal streets,
se5 1f20 New York City.

ALLEN HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE IS STILL OPEN, AND HAS

Reduced Transient Board to $2 per Day.
Regular Board, $8 and $9 per Week.
Day Board, $6 50 per Week.

M. ALLEN, Proprietor.
Feb'y 6, 1868. feb7 law1w

LEGAL:

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Christian E. Tetsene, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Christian E. Tetsene, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 16th day of February, A.D., 1868.

WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
Assignee, Etc., No. 450 Main street, Waldran Block. feb15 law3w

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of James A. Fisher